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Structure and Change in Canada's Rural Demography: An Update to 2006 with Provincial Detail

by Ray D. Bollman and Heather A. Clemenson

Agriculture Division
Jean Talon Building,
12th floor, 170 Tunney's Pasture Driveway
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6

Telephone: 1-800-465-1991

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0[s]	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
A	excellent
B	very good
C	good
D	acceptable
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Abstract

For Canada as a whole, the rural population is growing. Most, but not all, of the growth is in areas adjacent to metro areas. Growth of the rural population is less than the growth in urban areas. Thus the rural share of Canada's total population continues to decline. The rural population is not growing in all provinces. Each province and territory has reported rural population growth and rural population decline in recent decades. Depending on how rural is defined, in 2006, 19% to 30% of Canadians were living in a rural area.

Introduction

Demography is a key aspect of rural development. How many people live in rural Canada? Is the rural population increasing or decreasing? Is this a short-term fluctuation or a long term trend? The size and pattern of growth of the rural population is typically the first question of interest to rural policy analysts, organizations and researchers.

The objective of this working paper is to document the structure and trends for the rural population of Canada, using three major definitions of rural Canada: the "census rural" definition, the "rural and small town" definition and the OECD "predominantly rural region" definition. These definitions are explained in Box 1. Each definition illustrates a specific aspect of rural Canada. As discussed by du Plessis *et al.* (2001), the choice of a definition should be driven by the rural issue or question being considered. Some examples are provided in Box 1.

At the Canada level, the general trends are similar, regardless of the definition used. The differences are found in the details because the results for the three different definitions of rural capture population trends at differing geographic scales.

The overall picture, at the Canadian level, is that the rural population is growing. Most, but not all, of this growth is taking place in areas adjacent to larger urban centres. However, rural population growth is less than the growth in urban areas. As a result, the rural share of Canada's total population continues to decline. Moreover, the rural population is not growing in all provinces. Each province and territory has reported rural population growth and rural population decline in recent decades.

The trends described by the census rural definition add a longer temporal perspective to this broad picture and show the turning points in Canada's urbanization pattern. The rural and small town definition emphasizes the labour market dimension of urban agglomerations. Differences within rural and small town areas, classified by using Metropolitan Influenced Zones, show how the proximity to major agglomerations has an important impact on population growth patterns. The OECD definition of predominantly rural regions emphasizes that when a broader, regional scale is used to delineate the rural population, the size of the rural population is larger than when the rural population is documented at a smaller scale of locality or community.

This analysis is entirely based on data from the Census of Population from 1981 to 2006 (Statistics Canada, 2007).

Box 1 Definitions of rural

Various rural definitions are presented in the bulletin by du Plessis *et al.* (2001) and more details are available in the longer working paper (du Plessis *et al.*, 2002).

Census rural: This is the definition of rural used by Statistics Canada's Census of Population. This definition has changed over time (see Appendix A in du Plessis *et al.*, 2002). Typically, it has referred to the population living outside settlements of 1,000 or more inhabitants. The current definition states that census rural is the population outside settlements with 1,000 or more population with a population density of 400 or more inhabitants per square kilometre (Statistics Canada, 2007).

Rural and Small Town (RST) refers to areas outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). A CMA has a total population of 100,000 or more with 50,000 or more in the urban core and a CA has an urban core of 10,000 or more. Both CMAs and CAs include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% of more of the workforce commutes to the urban core (Statistics Canada, 2007). The term **Larger Urban Centre** (LUC) refers to both CMAs and CAs. In 2001, there were 471 towns and municipalities (census subdivisions) classified as part of one of Canada's 27 CMAs and there were 524 towns and municipalities classified as part of one of the 113 CAs in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2002, Table 1 and Table 3).

Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): The RST population may be disaggregated according to the degree of influence of larger urban centres (du Plessis *et al.* 2002, McNiven *et al.* 2000). Towns and municipalities (i.e. census subdivisions) are classified according to the share of workers who commute to a larger urban centre. The categories are **Strong MIZ** (where 30% or more of the workforce commutes to an urban core), **Moderate MIZ** (where 5% to 29% commute to any urban core); **Weak MIZ** (where greater than 0% but less than 5% commute to any urban core) and **No MIZ** (where there are no residents commuting to an urban core).

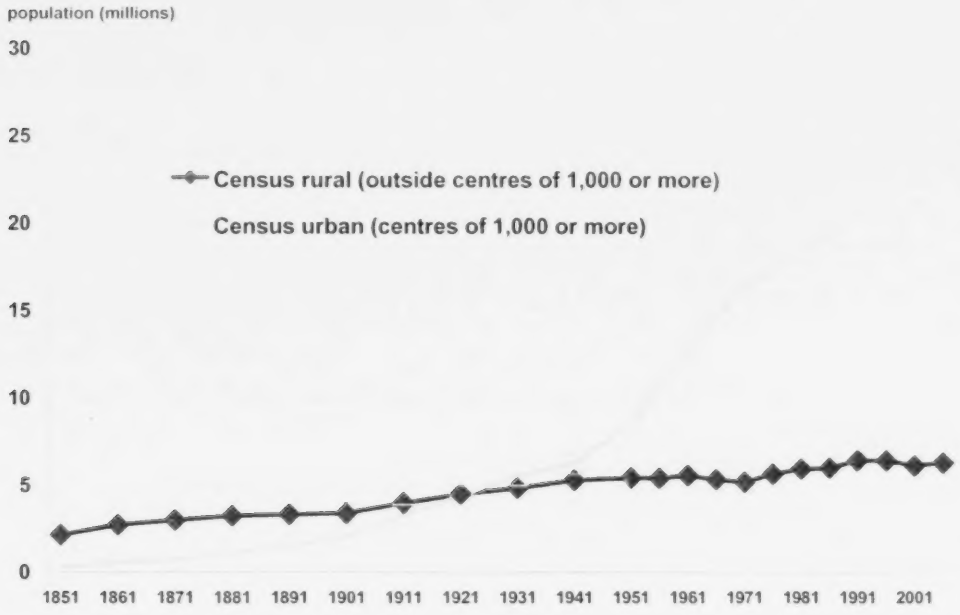
Predominantly rural regions: The OECD (1994) defined a "predominantly rural region" as having more than 50% of the population living in rural communities where a "rural community" has a population density less than 150 persons per square kilometre. In Canada, the census division has been used to represent "regions" and census consolidated sub-divisions have been used to represent "communities". **Intermediate regions** have 15% to 49% of their population living in a rural community. **Predominantly urban regions** have less than 15% of their population living in a rural community. Predominantly rural regions are classified **as rural metro-adjacent, rural non-metro-adjacent** and **rural northern**, following Ehrensaft and Beeman (1992). Rural metro-adjacent regions are predominantly rural census divisions which are adjacent to metropolitan centres while rural non-metro-adjacent regions are those predominantly rural census divisions which are not adjacent to metropolitan centres. Rural northern regions are predominantly rural census divisions that are found either entirely or mostly above the following lines of parallel in each province: Newfoundland and Labrador, 50th; Quebec and Ontario, 54th; Manitoba, 53rd; Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, 54th. As well, rural northern regions encompass all of the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Du Plessis *et al.* (2001) emphasize that the choice of the definition of rural by an analyst should be determined by the topic being addressed. A rural definition based on small building blocks (i.e. each geographic unit that is assigned as "rural") should be used for the analysis of issues requiring a local solution. Examples might include day care services or quality of local well water (but, of course, sometimes these issues are managed at different scales in different situations). The delineation of census urban and census rural uses small geographic units.

A rural definition where incorporated towns and municipalities are delineated as urban or rural should be used for the analysis of issues that are the responsibility of towns and municipalities. Suggested examples might be the provision of roads and libraries (but, again, sometimes these issues are managed at different scales in different situations). The RST definition is delineated by assigning complete towns and municipalities as RST.

A rural definition where regions (i.e. groups of communities, towns or municipalities) are classified as urban or rural should be used for the analysis of regional issues. Economic development and labour market issues (e.g. training programs) are regional issues because individuals can commute from one community to another. Thus, groups of communities would be expected to work together to promote mutual economic development and to improve their shared workforce. The OECD definition classifies regions as predominantly urban, intermediate or predominantly rural regions.

Figure 1 Rural population in Canada became a minority after 1921



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006.

The pattern of population trends is shown by province in the charts in Appendix A and in the tables in Appendix J. The rate and degree of urbanization varies across the provinces. Ontario and Quebec first recorded more census urban than census rural people in 1911 (Table 1).

The formula for calculating the share of Canada's population that was rural in 2006 is:

$$\mu = \beta/\alpha * 100$$

Where: μ = 2006 Census rural population as share of total population (%)
β = 2006 census rural population
α = 2006 total population

However, Prince Edward Island and Nunavut still have more census rural residents than census urban residents. In 2006, the Northwest Territories recorded more census urban than census rural residents for the first time. In the case of New Brunswick, the census rural population was a minority from 1966 to 1981; then was a (marginal) majority from 1986 to 2001; and became a minority again in 2006.

Table 1 Distribution of census rural population by province, 2006

	Year when census rural population became a minority	Total population in 2006	Census rural population in 2006	Percent of population that was census rural in 2006	Provincial census rural population as a percent of Canada's census rural population in 2006
Newfoundland and Labrador	1961	505,469	213,370	42	3.4
Prince Edward Island	still a majority	135,851	74,678	55	1.2
Nova Scotia	1951	913,462	406,530	45	6.5
New Brunswick	1966 to 1981 and 2006	729,997	357,062	49	5.7
Quebec	1911	7,546,131	1,495,785	20	23.9
Ontario	1911	12,160,282	1,809,147	15	28.9
Manitoba	1951	1,148,401	327,479	29	5.2
Saskatchewan	1971	968,157	339,244	35	5.4
Alberta	1956	3,290,350	590,499	18	9.4
British Columbia	1931	4,113,487	602,187	15	9.6
Yukon	1971	30,372	12,250	40	0.2
Northwest Territories	2006	41,464	17,248	42	0.3
Nunavut	still a majority	29,474	16,675	57	0.3
Canada	1931	31,612,897	6,262,154	20	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada., Census of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Within each province in 2006, the share of the total population that was census rural ranged from a low of 15% in Ontario and British Columbia to a high of 55% in Prince Edward Island and 57% in Nunavut.

However, over one-half of Canada's census rural population lives in Ontario (with 29% and in Quebec (with 24%).

Although the census rural population as remained relatively stable at the Canada level, not every province has shown the same stability in its census rural population over the last six decades. Notably, the census rural population of Saskatchewan has continually declined over the last six decades (Table 2). Only Alberta and Manitoba have shown a consistent growth in their census rural population in recent quinquennial periods. The growth at the Canada level between 2001 and 2006 was due to significant growth in four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta) and two territories (Yukon and Northwest Territories).

Details of the quinquennial rate of change of the census rural and census urban population in each province are presented in the charts in Appendix B and in the tables in Appendix J.

Table 2 Population change[1] in census rural areas, Canada, provinces and territories, 1951 to 2006

	1951 to 1956	1956 to 1961	1961 to 1966	1966 to 1971	1971 to 1976	1976 to 1981	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	percent change										
Newfoundland and Labrador	11.2	-1.7	0.4	-1.5	2.8	2.3	-0.5	13.0	-9.9	-8.9	-1.6
Prince Edward Island	-6.7	2.8	-2.7	0.1	8.0	4.9	0.5	-0.5	-3.7	-0.6	0.1
Nova Scotia	-0.7	13.8	-5.8	7.7	7.1	4.0	5.6	4.1	-1.7	-2.5	1.4
New Brunswick	-0.1	6.5	-4.8	-10.2	18.1	6.3	4.6	5.4	-0.3	-4.3	-1.3
Quebec	2.1	-2.5	-7.2	-7.1	11.6	11.0	-0.1	7.0	-0.2	-7.8	5.3
Ontario	-3.3	8.5	-3.2	-0.6	14.5	1.4	3.4	12.2	-2.0	-2.6	3.5
Manitoba	0.7	-1.9	-4.8	-4.8	1.7	-3.7	0.2	2.9	3.0	0.1	4.2
Saskatchewan	-3.6	-5.7	-7.6	-10.6	-5.9	-1.2	-3.9	-6.1	-0.7	-3.6	-3.0
Alberta	-0.5	0.3	-6.7	-5.3	6.3	11.2	-4.3	5.4	7.6	2.8	3.7
British Columbia	0.1	20.2	3.6	14.5	7.4	6.2	-1.1	7.3	3.9	-10.4	0.7
Yukon	48.0	-0.2	-21.3	-5.1	18.9	-2.2	-0.4	38.0	7.5	-4.0	3.5
Northwest Territories[2]	11.2	-4.8	22.4	4.5	19.3	10.8	18.0	30.2	1.4	-9.2	11.1
Nunavut[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-7.6
Canada	-0.3	3.2	-4.5	-2.5	9.1	5.0	0.8	7.3	-0.1	-4.5	2.7

Note: Data are tabulated in boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

1. Population change, as calculated in this table, includes the change due to population growth or decline 'plus' the change due to reclassification of areas from rural to urban (or urban to rural). In general, reclassification makes only a small impact on the calculated change at the level of provinces or territories. However, for Nunavut in the 2001 to 2006 period, reclassification of areas from rural to urban resulted in a decline in the rural population (-7.6%, as reported here) but, within the rural areas that were not reclassified, the rural population grew by +12%.
2. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

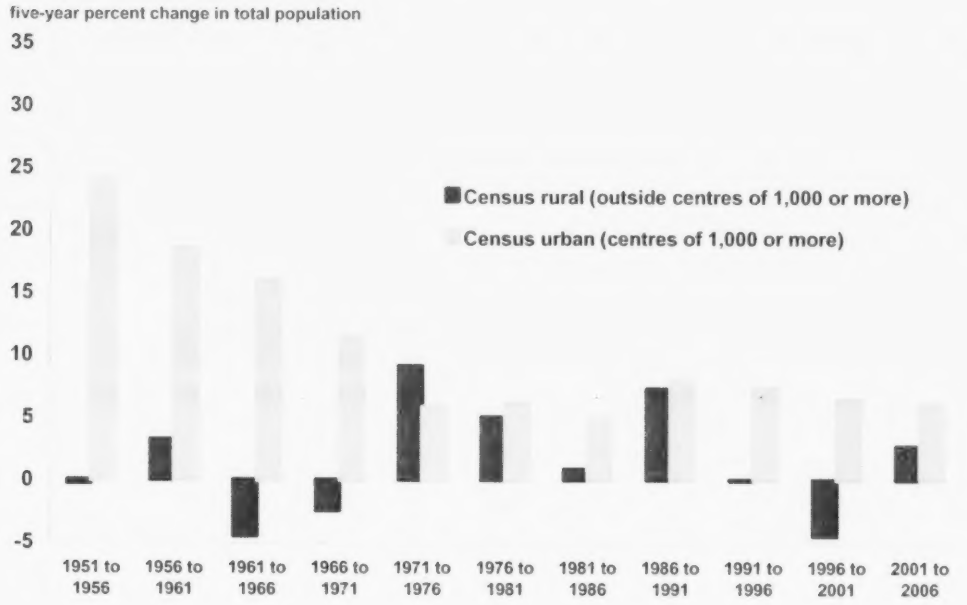
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006.

To emphasize the continuous growth of the census urban population, Figure 2 shows that in each five-year period in the last fifty-five years, the census urban population has grown by 5% or more. On the other hand, the census rural population declined during the strong urban growth of the 1960s, then grew as part of the population turnaround of the 1970s

and the 1980s (Rothwell *et al.* 2002a, with provincial detail in Rothwell *et al.* 2002b), declined in the 1990s and grew again from 2001 to 2006.

As emphasized by du Plessis *et al.* (2001), the choice of rural definition should be determined by the question being addressed. When Canadians lived in the "short distance society" (Persson *et al.*, 1997, Figure 10.2a), the census rural definition was appropriate because nearly all aspects of social interaction, including the place of work, was local. However, as Canadian society has moved to the "industrial society" and then to the "open society" (Persson *et al.*, 1997, Figures 10.2b and 10.2c), employment and social interaction is occurring across more and more space. Commuting longer distances is now a way of life for many workers.

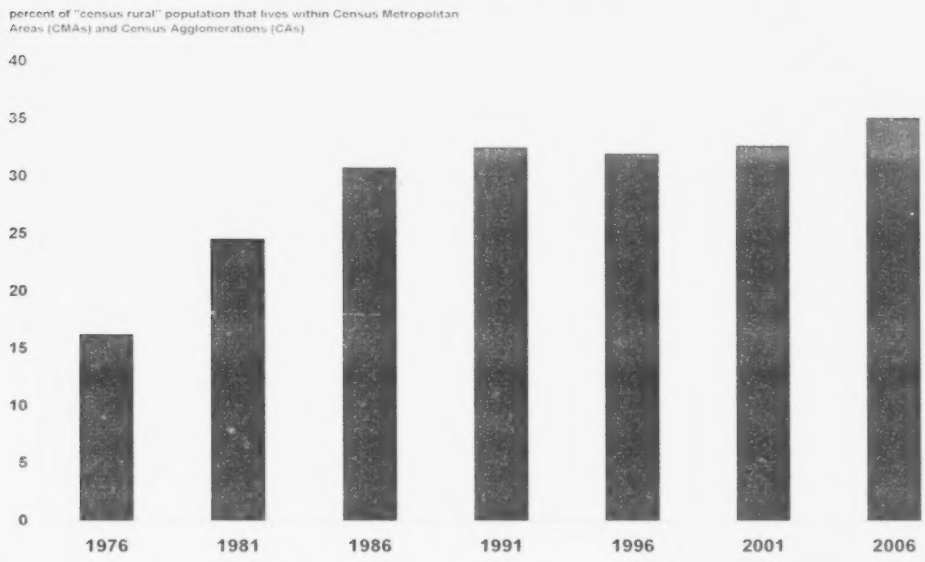
Figure 2 The census rural population grew in the 1950s, 1970s, 1980s and 2001 to 2006



Note: Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census. Thus, the reported change is due to population growth or decline plus the net impact of the re-classification of population as census urban or census rural.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006.

Statistics Canada delineates the commuting shed for larger urban centres (CMAs and CAs) by examining commuting patterns (Box 1). Not surprisingly, many census rural residents now live within the commuting zone of a larger urban centre. Specifically, by 2006, 35% of Canada's census rural population lived within the commuting zone of a larger urban centre and thus in close proximity to urban job opportunities (Figure 3).

Figure 3 The share of the census rural population residing within urban labour markets has more than doubled since 1976



Note: "Census rural" refers to the population outside settlements of 1,000 or more. In 2006, a CMA has a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the urban core). A CA has an urban core population of 10,000 or more. Both include the population in neighbouring towns or municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes into the urban core. Data are tabulated in boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1976 to 2006.

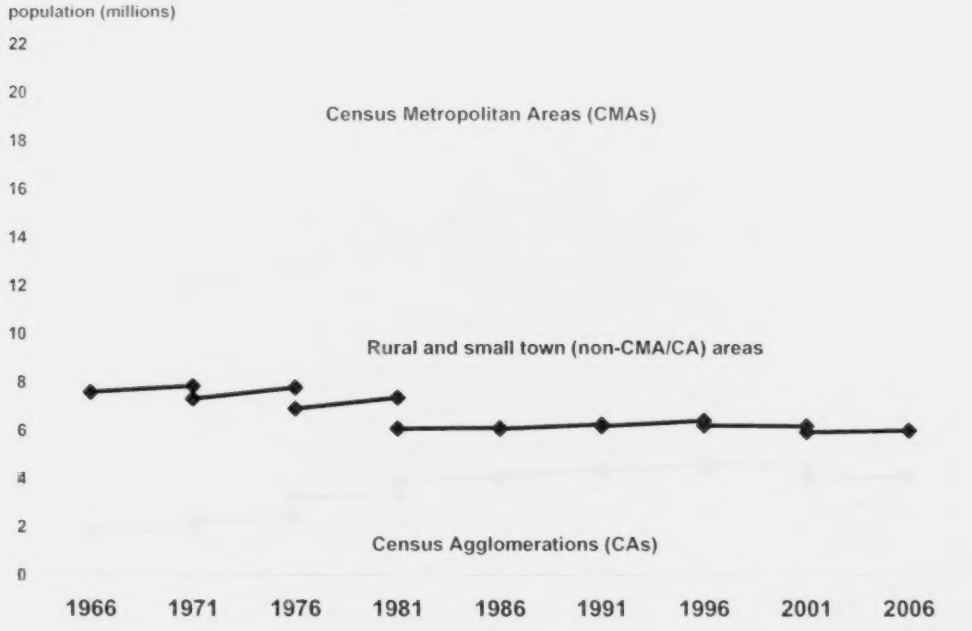
Demographic trends of larger urban centres and in rural and small town areas

As noted by Persson *et al.* (1997), Canadian society has transformed from a "short-distance society" to a more "open society." Driving long distances is becoming more common – thanks to better vehicles and better roads – although the recent trends indicate that the price of transporting people is now increasing (Bollman and Prud'homme 2006). Thus, in order to understand the trends in the number of people living in rural and small town labour markets (i.e. in areas outside the commuting shed of larger urban centres), the demographic trends for Canada's rural and small town population are presented here.

In 1966, there were 7.6 million Canadians living in rural and small town labour markets (Figure 4). Residents in these areas are outside the main commuting zone of a town of 10,000 or more[1]. This population has tended to grow in each inter-censal period–note that the line for RST slopes upward between each census period (except for 1996 to 2001)[2].

1. These individuals do not have (easy) access to the type of occupations associated with larger urban centres. Thus, the "type of labour market" in which they reside is rural and small town.
2. In Figure 4, each year has two data points. The data point for the population tabulated within the boundary of a given year is connected with a line to the data point for the previous census year where that data has been tabulated within the boundaries of the given census year. Thus, the line shows the

Figure 4 In 2006, 6 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Since 1981, there have been about six million individuals living in RST areas. There was a marginal decline from 1996 to 2001. There was a one percent increase from 2001 to 2006. In 2006, there were six million inhabitants in RST areas[3].

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population change within the (constant) boundaries of the end year of a five-year inter-censal period. For any given year, the difference between the two dots is the size of the population that is reclassified according to the definition of the subsequent census (five years later). Reclassification of population includes the impact of a change in the boundaries of towns and municipalities, the impact of changes in which rural census subdivisions are assigned to a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) as commuting patterns change and the impact of settlements becoming classified as a Census Agglomeration (CA) as the size of the settlement grows (or, as population declines, there are cases where Census Agglomerations (CAs) are re-classified to rural and small town (RST) areas).

3. Note that rural and small town (RST) residents are not the same population as the census rural population. Recall that one-third of the census rural population lives in the countryside and in smaller settlements within Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). Thus, two-thirds of the census rural population lives in rural and small town (RST) areas. The other residents of rural and small town (RST) areas are census urban residents–inhabitants of settlements of 1,000 to 9,999.

Note also that the RST population is larger than the population living in smaller cities (Census Agglomerations with an urban core population of 10,000 or more). In 2006, there were 4.1 million inhabitants in Census Agglomerations.

A review of the population structure depicted in the charts in Appendix D (and the data presented in the tables in Appendix K) provides the following observations:

- Among provinces with a CMA population[4], the size of the CMA population is larger than the CA or RST population in each province with two exceptions. In Newfoundland and Labrador and in New Brunswick, the size of the RST population is larger than the CMA population (in St. John's in Newfoundland and Labrador and in Saint John and Moncton in New Brunswick);
- At the Canada level and in most provinces and territories, the size of the RST population in larger than the CA population. Exceptions are Prince Edward Island (where the population of Charlottetown and Summerside is larger than the population in the rest of the province), in British Columbia (where the RST population is only 13% of the total provincial population) and the Yukon (where the population of Whitehorse is larger than the population in the rest of the Yukon);
- Thus, generally, Canada's population is associated with CMAs (68%) or it is associated with RST areas (19%). CAs represent only 13% of Canada's population and the CA share ranks lower than the RST share in 8 provinces. (As noted, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia are the exceptions.)

The RST population has grown in each period since 1966, with the exception of the 1996 to 2001 period (Figure 5). However, at the Canada level, RST areas have grown slower than smaller cities (CAs) which, in turn, have grown slower than the larger cities (CMAs). There was one exception–in the 1976 to 1981 period, RST areas grew faster than the CMAs or CAs. One contributing factor was the so-called "turnaround" of rural-urban migration patterns. Canada had experienced net rural-to-urban migration for decades. In the 1970s, there was a "turnaround" in this pattern as there was net urban-to-rural migration. Specifically, more people moved from urban to rural than moved from rural to urban (Rothwell *et al.*, 2002a, 2002b).

Again, the patterns of growth are quite variable among the provinces and territories. The quinquennial rates of change by province are shown in the charts in Appendix D and in the tables in Appendix K.

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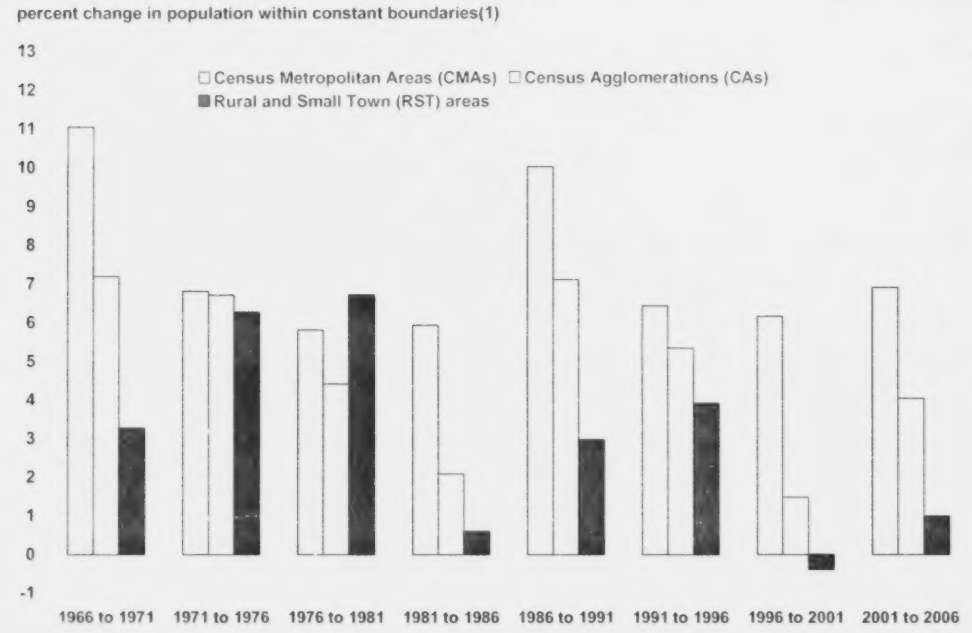
4. Only Prince Edward Island and each of the Territories have no Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs).

Figure 5 Larger cities grew more than smaller cities and (except from 1976 to 1981) smaller cities grew more than rural and small town areas



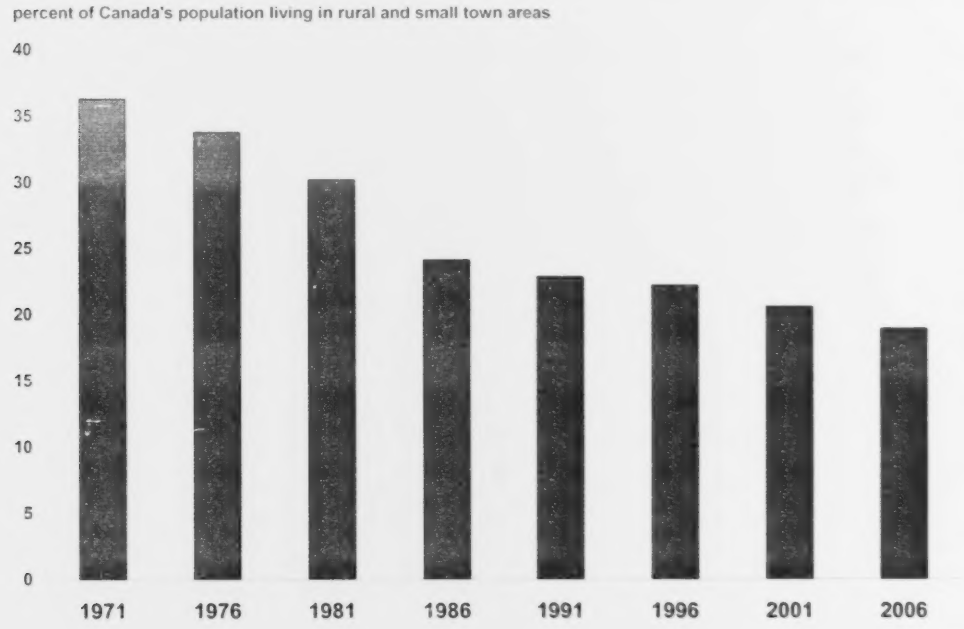
1. Each 5-year change is tabulated within the boundaries applicable to the census at the end of the 5-year period.

Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000 or more (with an urban core of 50,000 or more) and they include neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 or more persons plus neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 to 2006.

Due both to population reclassification and slower rural population growth, the share of Canada's population living in rural and small town areas has declined from 36% in 1971 to 19% in 2006 (Figure 6). This decline is continuing in a context where the rural and small town population has been steady at around 6 million inhabitants for the past 25 years.

Figure 6 Share of population in rural and small town areas declined to 19% in 2006

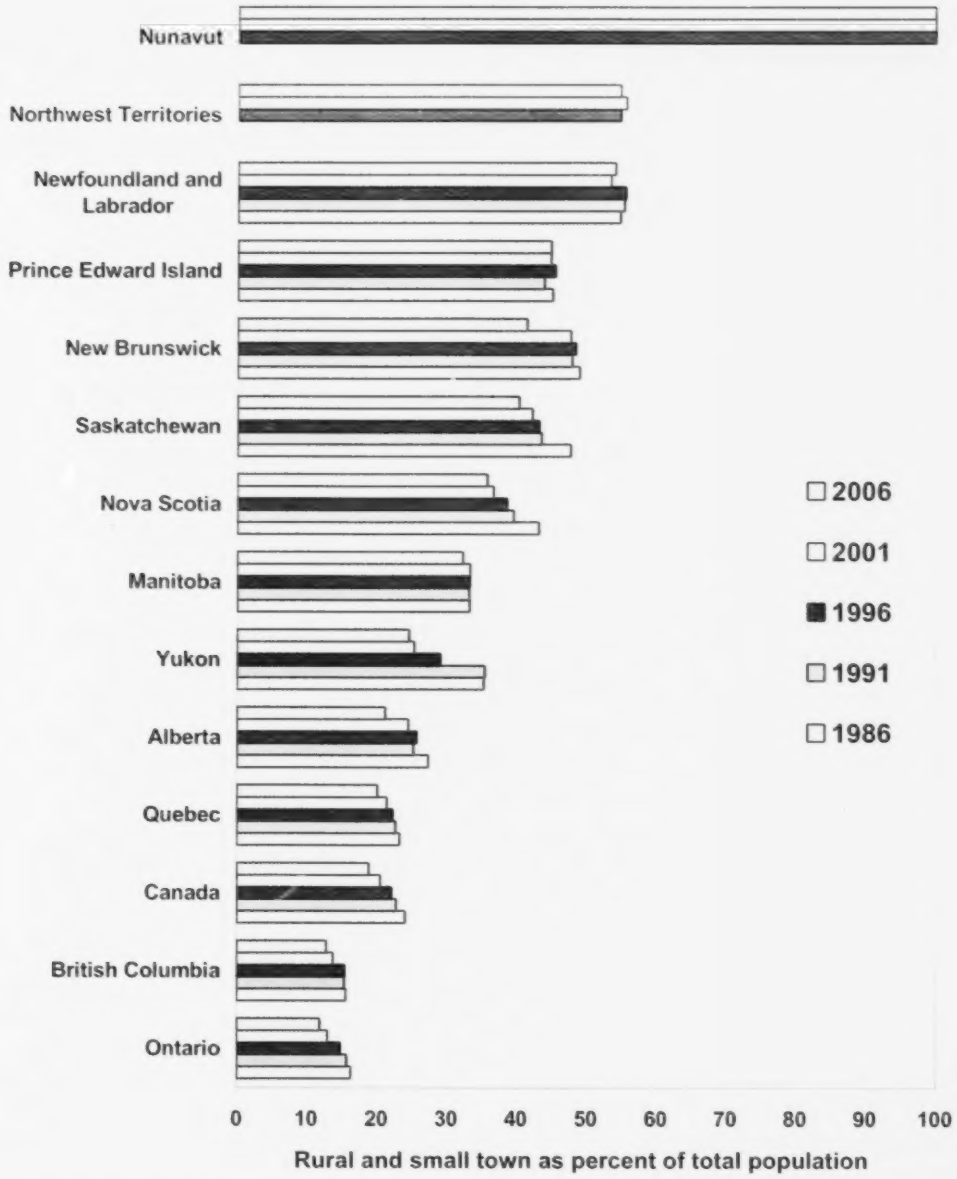


Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). Data are tabulated within the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1971 to 2006.

Again, there is a wide range across the provinces in terms of the share of the population living in RST areas. In 2006, only 12% of Ontario's population was living in RST areas. In contrast, 100% of Nunavut's population is classified as rural and small town (Figure 7). The sharp decline from 2001 to 2006 in the share of the New Brunswick population living in RST areas was due to the classification of Miramichi as a CA (with a 2001 population of 25,274) plus an expansion in the boundaries of the Bathurst CA (8,588 residents in 2001 were re-classified into the CA) and an expansion in the boundaries of the New Brunswick component of the Campbellton CA (2,555 residents in 2001 were re-classified into the CA). This reclassification of 36,417 individuals reduced the RST share of the New Brunswick population by 5.1 percentage points. Note also that the RST share of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador increased from 2001 to 2006 due to the re-classification of the former CAs of Gander and Labrador City to RST areas. This was partially offset by the classification of Bay Roberts as a CA in this period.

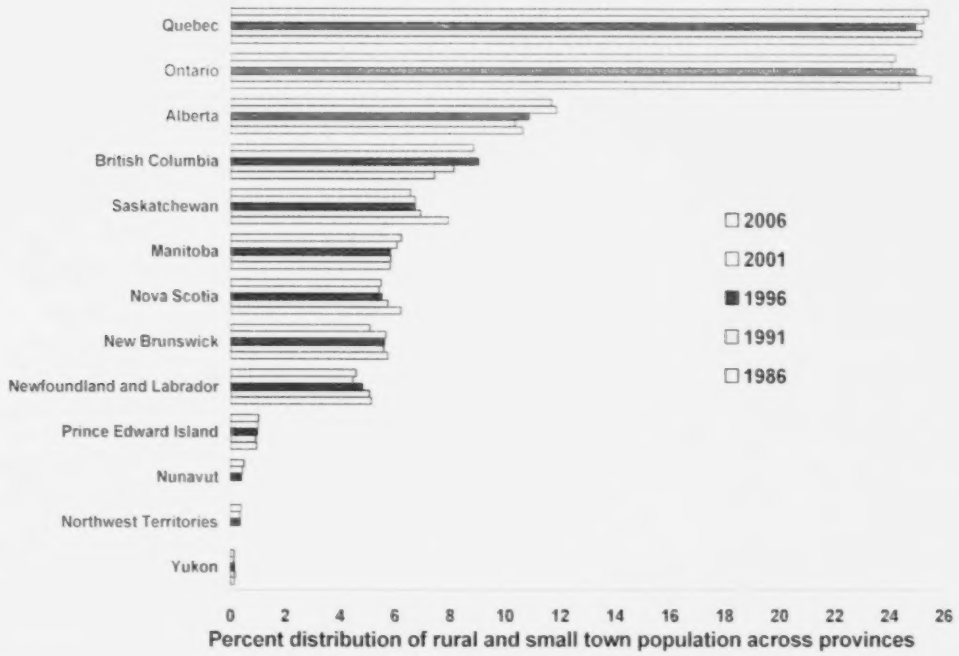
Although a relatively small share of Ontario's population is RST, these 1.4 million inhabitants constitute 24% of Canada's RST population (Figure 8). Quebec contributes a slightly higher share of Canada's RST population, at 25% in 2006. Thus, although the RST residents of Ontario and Quebec are a relatively small share of the population within their respective provinces, these residents comprise one-half of all RST residents in Canada.

Figure 7 Canada's most populous provinces are the least rural



Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure 8 In 2006, Quebec and Ontario had one-half of Canada's rural and small town population



Note: Rural and small town refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Data are tabulated in the boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

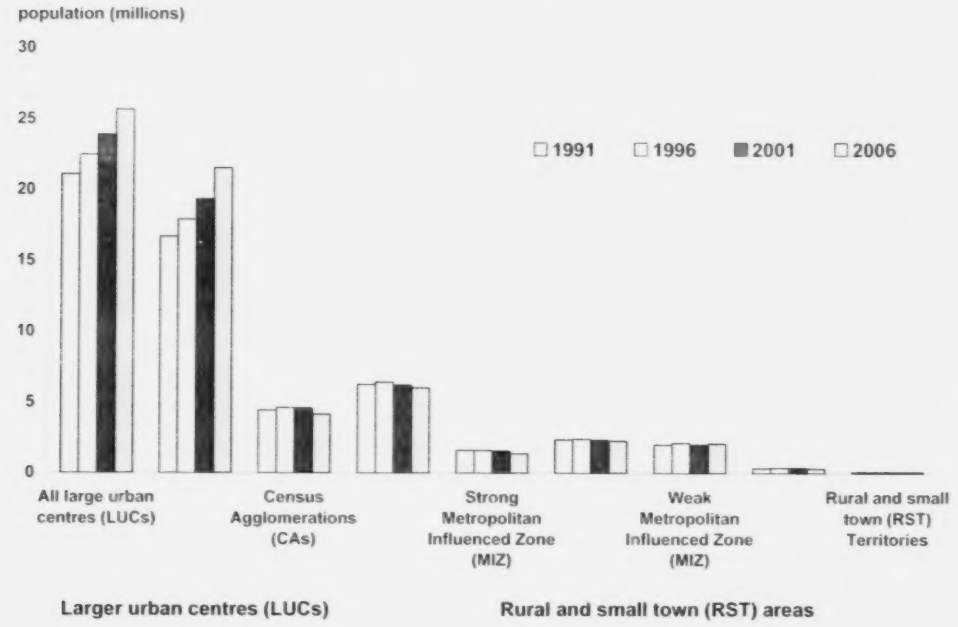
Differences within rural and small town areas: population by Metropolitan Influenced Zone

Not all rural and small town areas are the same. One way to differentiate among RST areas is to classify them according to their degree to which they are influenced by larger urban centres. The Statistics Canada MIZ (Metropolitan Influenced Zone) coding for each town and municipality is used for this purpose (Box 1).

In 2006, the six million RST residents were distributed as follows:

- About 1.4 million were living in a Strong MIZ.
- About 2.2 million were living in a Moderate MIZ.
- Another 2.0 million were living a Weak MIZ.
- Only about 0.3 million were living in a No MIZ.
- 0.06 million were living outside the CAs of Yellowknife and Whitehorse in the Territories (Figure 9).

Figure 9 Within rural and small town areas in 2006, 4.2 million people were living in either a moderate or weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)



Note: Data are tabulated within boundaries applicable at the time of the given census.
In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any CMA or CA (Strong MIZ: 30% or more, Moderate MIZ: 5 to 29%, Weak MIZ: 1 to 5 percent, No MIZ: no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006.

The distribution of population across the MIZ zones varies considerably across the provinces and territories, as shown in the charts in Appendix E and in the tables in Appendix K.

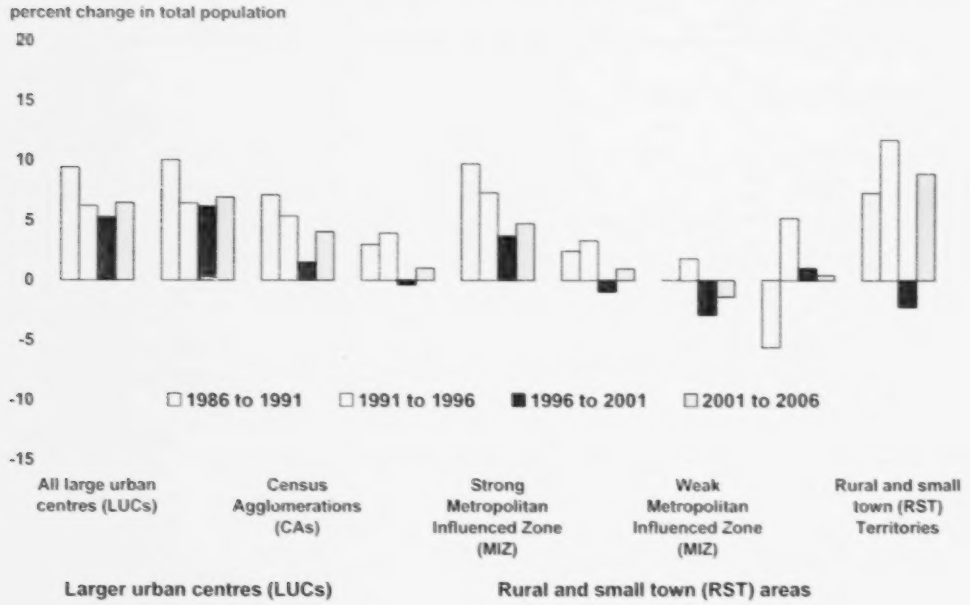
In most provinces, the bulk of the RST population lives in Moderate or Weak MIZ:

- In 5 provinces, the largest share of the RST population lives in Weak MIZ (Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia);
- In 2 provinces, paralleling the Canada-level situation, the share of the population in Moderate and Weak MIZ is similar (Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick);
- In 2 provinces, a higher share lives in Moderate MIZ (Prince Edward Island and Quebec); but
- Only in Ontario do we find a higher share of RST population residing in Strong MIZ. In Ontario, the population of Strong MIZ is 616 thousand individuals. This

represents 42% of Ontario's RST population, 6% of Ontario's total population and fully 46% of all Strong MIZ residents across Canada.

It has already been noted that larger cities (CMAs) grew faster than smaller cities (CAs) which, in turn, tended to grow faster than RST areas. Here again the influence of the larger urban centres is evident. In each five-year period since 1986, Strong MIZ grew faster than Moderate MIZ which, in turn, grew faster than Weak MIZ (Figure 10). However, the population of No MIZ and the RST areas in the Territories fluctuate more – part of the growth is due to higher birth rates among the Aboriginal population. In 2001, 19% of Canada's population was under 15 years of age but 25% of the No MIZ population was under 15 years of age (Sorenson and Aylward, 2005, Table 3.)

Figure 10 In each period, strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) grew faster than in the moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) which, in turn, grew faster than in the weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)



Note: Within each 5-year period, the data are tabulated within the (constant) boundaries applicable to the census year at the end of the 5-year period.
In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have a total population of 100,000 or more (with 50,000 or more in the urban core) and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30% or more, Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5% to 29%, Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1% to 5%, No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

This general growth pattern appears in most provinces in most periods (Appendix F and Appendix K) For example, the higher growth in Strong MIZ at the Canada level is due to high growth in Strong MIZ in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia over the 1986 to 2006 period (Table 3). However, there was no growth in the Strong MIZ of Newfoundland and Labrador since 1986.

The bulk of Canada's RST population lives in Moderate and Weak MIZ. At the Canada level, Moderate MIZ showed population growth in every period except 1996 to 2006 while Weak MIZ showed no change between 1986 and 1991, some growth between 1991 and 1996 and a decline in the 1996 to 2001 and the 2001 to 2006 periods.

Among the provinces, the Moderate MIZ of Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan saw a decline in population in every five-year period from 1986 to 2006. In contrast, the Moderate MIZ of Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia experienced population growth in every period.

The only province to experience population growth in every period from 1986 to 2006 in its Weak MIZ was Alberta. The Weak MIZ of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan saw a decline in every period from 1986 to 2006.

The population of No MIZ is Aboriginal intensive. However, the higher birth rates of the Aboriginal population did not trigger continuous growth in No MIZ in most jurisdictions in the 1986 to 2006 period. Despite this, Canada's No MIZ has seen population growth in every five-year period since 1991. This growth has been mainly driven by the No MIZ of Ontario and Alberta which have experienced substantial population growth during these periods.

Table 3 Population change in rural and small town areas by Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ), Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 to 2006

		All rural and small town areas	Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	Rural and small town (RST) territories
		percent change					
Newfoundland and Labrador	1986 to 1991	-3.0	-3.5	-4.3	-1.0	-4.9	...
	1991 to 1996	-5.1	-4.0	-6.5	-3.1	-7.5	...
	1996 to 2001	-10.6	-10.7	-10.9	-10.0	-11.2	...
	2001 to 2006	-5.6	-0.2	-6.6	-5.6	-6.4	...
Prince Edward Island	1986 to 1991	-0.2	1.6	-0.9	-0.5	-7.8	...
	1991 to 1996	2.4	5.9	1.7	-0.1	-10.2	...
	1996 to 2001	-1.0	0.1	-1.2	-2.0	-5.8	...
	2001 to 2006	-1.3	0.0	-1.6	-2.7	2.1	...
Nova Scotia	1986 to 1991	0.5	4.6	0.9	-0.2	-2.0	...
	1991 to 1996	-0.6	5.0	1.2	-2.2	2.5	...
	1996 to 2001	-2.3	4.9	-2.1	-3.2	-1.3	...
	2001 to 2006	-1.8	2.7	-0.2	-2.9	-2.7	...
New Brunswick	1986 to 1991	-0.2	1.5	-1.0	0.8	-6.7	...
	1991 to 1996	1.3	2.0	1.2	-0.2	14.1	...
	1996 to 2001	-2.7	-1.6	-3.5	-2.9	3.0	...
	2001 to 2006	-2.5	2.8	-3.4	-2.8	-4.2	...
Quebec	1986 to 1991	1.6	9.2	-0.4	-1.6	-3.8	...
	1991 to 1996	3.5	8.0	2.2	0.8	4.1	...
	1996 to 2001	-0.8	2.3	-1.3	-4.4	-0.4	...
	2001 to 2006	2.2	6.0	1.6	-0.8	0.8	...
Ontario	1986 to 1991	9.3	12.8	7.7	6.2	-14.4	...
	1991 to 1996	4.7	6.6	3.6	1.0	10.1	...
	1996 to 2001	1.5	4.1	-0.1	-2.9	11.6	...
	2001 to 2006	2.4	3.5	1.7	-1.1	25.4	...
Manitoba	1986 to 1991	0.5	7.4	1.6	-1.3	-3.7	...
	1991 to 1996	4.4	7.8	4.4	2.3	10.2	...
	1996 to 2001	0.5	3.1	1.8	-1.3	1.4	...
	2001 to 2006	2.4	5.2	3.5	2.2	-2.7	...

See note at end of table.

Table 3 Population change in rural and small town areas by Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ), Canada, provinces and territories, 1986 to 2006 (continued)

		All rural and small town areas	Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	Rural and small town (RST) territories
		percent change					
Saskatchewan	1986 to 1991	-6.9	-6.3	-6.4	-6.7	-8.0	...
	1991 to 1996	-2.0	-1.9	-2.3	-2.2	-1.1	...
	1996 to 2001	-3.5	0.8	-2.6	-4.4	-3.5	...
	2001 to 2006	-4.7	0.3	-4.8	-4.8	-5.7	...
Alberta	1986 to 1991	3.1	7.8	4.0	1.9	-3.5	...
	1991 to 1996	7.8	12.6	7.0	5.8	19.7	...
	1996 to 2001	5.5	12.7	5.9	1.8	17.9	...
	2001 to 2006	3.8	12.9	3.4	1.6	14.1	...
British Columbia	1986 to 1991	7.2	7.9	15.0	1.4	8.6	...
	1991 to 1996	12.8	14.0	17.6	8.6	14.3	...
	1996 to 2001	-1.1	2.5	0.7	-3.9	1.1	...
	2001 to 2006	0.8	4.8	4.6	-2.8	0.1	...
Yukon	1986 to 1991	18.9	...	...	...	...	18.9
	1991 to 1996	16.0	...	...	...	...	16.0
	1996 to 2001	-18.9	...	...	...	...	-18.9
	2001 to 2006	2.8	...	...	...	...	2.8
Northwest Territories[1] and Nunavut	1986 to 1991	4.9	...	...	...	...	4.9
	1991 to 1996	11.0	...	...	...	...	11.0
	1996 to 2001	0.9	...	...	...	...	0.9
	2001 to 2006	9.8	...	...	...	...	9.8
Canada	1986 to 1991	3.0	9.7	2.4	0.0	-5.6	7.3
	1991 to 1996	3.9	7.3	3.3	1.8	5.2	11.7
	1996 to 2001	-0.4	3.7	-0.9	-2.9	1.0	-2.2
	2001 to 2006	1.0	4.7	0.9	-1.4	0.4	8.9

1. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Note: Data are calculated within the (constant) boundary of the census year at the end of each 5-year period.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Demographic trends inside and outside predominantly rural regions

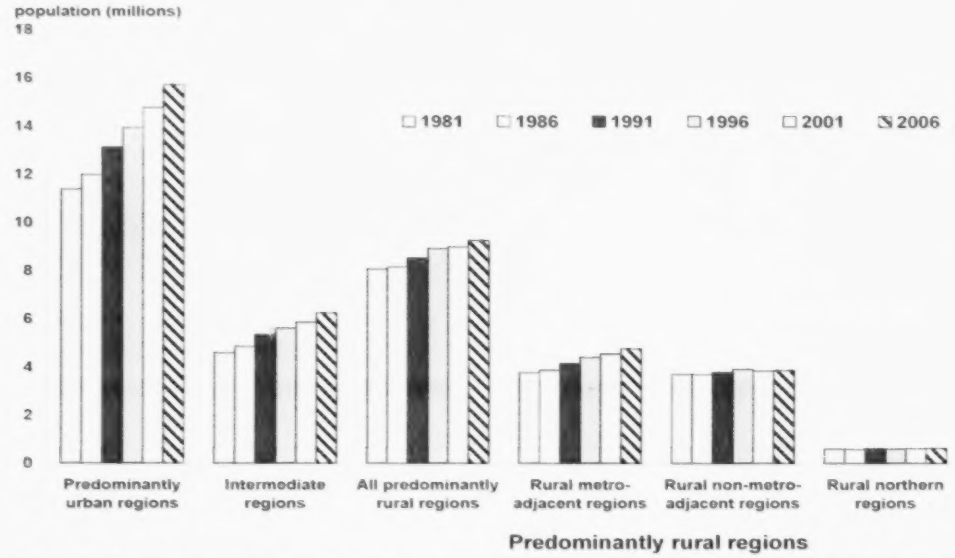
The final rural definition considered here is the definition used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which provides a broader, regional focus with which to examine census data (Box 1). Census divisions are used as the unit representing "regions". The OECD definition of rural is based on the population structure in 1996 (see Appendix–The rural quandary–for an explanation of the issues surrounding rural/urban boundaries).

In 1981, the population in predominantly rural regions was 8.1 million (Figure 11). The population in predominantly rural regions increased in each inter-censal period from 1981 to 2006, reaching 9.4 million in 2006.

Within predominantly rural regions, the population in rural metro-adjacent regions increased in each period, reaching 4.8 million in 2006. The population in rural non-metro adjacent regions has experienced very slightly growth over this 25-year period, reaching 3.9 million residents in 2006.

Meanwhile, the population in Canada's rural northern regions remained almost constant, recording 0.6 million residents in 2006.

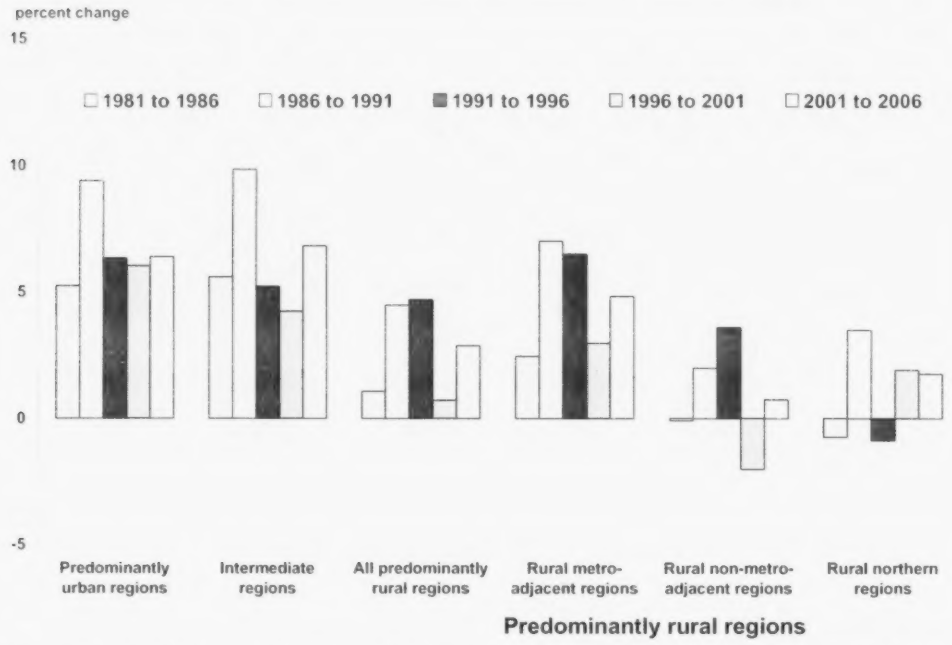
Figure 11 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent regions



Note: This chart uses the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regional typology. As a result, the data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries and apply to the non-institutional population only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Predominantly urban and intermediate regions recorded strong population growth over the 1981 to 2006 period. Growth in these regions was over 9% in the 1986 to 1991 period and over 6% in the most recent 2001 to 2006 period (Figure 12). During that latter period, the predominantly rural population growth was 4.8%. In each period, the predominantly rural population grew more slowly than in the more urban regions. Also, rural metro-adjacent population grew in each period whereas the population in the more rural regions (i.e. in rural non-metro-adjacent regions and rural northern regions) declined in some intercensal periods.

Figure 12 The predominantly rural population grew, but more slowly than the population of intermediate or predominantly urban regions



Note: This chart uses the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regional typology. As a result, the data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries and apply to the non-institutional population only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Among the provinces and territories, the population growth in predominantly rural regions has varied across the country. In the Atlantic Provinces, only Prince Edward Island has seen continuous growth, whereas Newfoundland and Labrador has witnessed a steady population decline in its predominantly rural regions in all census periods since 1981 (Table 4). Both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have experienced predominantly rural population decline in at least two intercensal periods. Elsewhere, Saskatchewan has declined since 1986 and Quebec declined in the 1981 to 1986 period and the 1996 to 2001 period. In contrast, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia have seen a population increase in every 5-year period from 1981 to 2006 in their predominantly rural regions.

Table 4 Population change by type of region, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2006

		Predominantly urban regions	Intermediate regions	All predominantly rural regions	Predominantly rural regions			All types of regions
					Rural metro-adjacent regions	Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	Rural northern regions	
		percent change						
Newfoundland and Labrador	1981 to 1986	...	2.8	-2.0	...	-1.5	-4.2	0.0
	1986 to 1991	...	2.9	-2.2	...	-2.9	1.2	0.0
	1991 to 1996	...	-0.6	-4.9	...	-4.6	-6.1	-3.0
	1996 to 2001	...	-3.4	-10.2	...	-10.7	-8.0	-7.1
	2001 to 2006	...	2.4	-4.9	...	-4.4	-7.3	-1.5
Prince Edward Island	1981 to 1986	...	...	3.2	4.7	1.7	...	3.2
	1986 to 1991	...	...	2.4	5.8	-1.0	...	2.4
	1991 to 1996	...	...	3.7	5.0	2.3	...	3.7
	1996 to 2001	...	...	0.4	1.5	-0.8	...	0.4
	2001 to 2006	...	...	0.6	1.8	-0.7	...	0.6
Nova Scotia	1981 to 1986	...	6.1	1.3	0.9	1.7	...	2.9
	1986 to 1991	...	8.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	...	3.1
	1991 to 1996	...	3.7	-0.6	0.0	-1.1	...	1.0
	1996 to 2001	...	4.6	-3.2	-3.3	-3.2	...	-0.3
	2001 to 2006	...	3.8	-1.5	-1.2	-1.8	...	0.6
New Brunswick	1981 to 1986	-4.0	3.9	2.4	4.7	0.3	...	1.8
	1986 to 1991	-1.3	6.7	1.9	4.3	-0.4	...	2.1
	1991 to 1996	-2.6	4.2	2.1	4.0	0.2	...	1.8
	1996 to 2001	-3.5	1.4	-1.5	1.1	-4.3	...	-1.4
	2001 to 2006	-2.7	4.3	-0.3	3.2	-4.3	...	0.0
Quebec	1981 to 1986	2.2	2.6	-1.3	0.5	-2.6	-2.3	1.3
	1986 to 1991	6.9	6.7	1.4	4.8	-0.9	-1.1	5.5
	1991 to 1996	3.3	4.3	3.2	5.6	1.5	2.2	3.5
	1996 to 2001	2.3	1.0	-1.5	1.1	-3.5	-1.9	1.1
	2001 to 2006	4.6	5.4	2.9	5.7	0.9	-0.3	4.3
Ontario	1981 to 1986	6.3	6.9	1.6	3.1	0.3	-6.4	5.5
	1986 to 1991	9.6	13.7	10.3	11.6	8.4	4.1	10.8
	1991 to 1996	6.9	6.9	5.6	6.8	3.0	2.7	6.7
	1996 to 2001	6.9	7.0	2.4	4.3	-0.9	-6.2	6.0
	2001 to 2006	6.2	8.9	4.4	5.4	2.7	-0.2	6.6
Manitoba	1981 to 1986	5.2	...	1.5	5.1	-2.7	5.6	3.5
	1986 to 1991	3.9	...	1.6	6.2	-1.7	-0.7	2.9
	1991 to 1996	0.5	...	3.8	5.3	1.6	6.5	1.9
	1996 to 2001	-0.2	...	0.9	4.6	-1.6	-2.6	0.3
	2001 to 2006	2.5	...	2.9	5.8	-0.1	2.5	2.7

See note at end of table.

Table 4 Population change by type of region, Canada, provinces and territories, 1981 to 2006 (continued)

					Predominantly rural regions			
		Predominantly urban regions	Intermediate regions	All predominantly rural regions	Rural metro-adjacent regions	Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	Rural northern regions	All types of regions
		percent change						
Saskatchewan	1981 to 1986		9.5	0.6	1.4	-0.1	0.1	4.2
	1986 to 1991		2.9	-5.8	-4.8	-7.6	4.9	-2.1
	1991 to 1996		2.0	-1.5	-1.5	-3.2	16.4	0.1
	1996 to 2001		0.7	-3.1	-2.2	-4.6	2.8	-1.4
	2001 to 2006		1.9	-3.5	-2.8	-5.3	6.1	-1.0
Alberta	1981 to 1986	6.5		4.4	3.6	4.9	12.8	5.7
	1986 to 1991	10.4		2.6	3.9	0.4	0.2	7.6
	1991 to 1996	5.9		6.1	6.7	6.1	-3.1	6.0
	1996 to 2001	12.0		6.7	7.8	3.0	17.6	10.2
	2001 to 2006	12.2		7.8	7.7	5.5	23.6	10.7
British Columbia	1981 to 1986	8.4		0.8	0.9	1.5	-4.3	5.0
	1986 to 1991	15.8		11.5	14.3	11.0	3.8	14.0
	1991 to 1996	13.2		14.2	16.6	14.0	5.3	13.6
	1996 to 2001	7.6		1.2	2.4	1.3	-5.9	4.9
	2001 to 2006	6.5		3.5	5.5	3.5	-6.6	5.3
Yukon	1981 to 1986			1.2			1.2	1.2
	1986 to 1991			18.4			18.4	18.4
	1991 to 1996			10.8			10.8	10.8
	1996 to 2001			-7.0			-7.0	-7.0
	2001 to 2006			5.9			5.9	5.9
Northwest Territories[1] and Nunavut	1981 to 1986			14.3			14.3	14.3
	1986 to 1991			10.4			10.4	10.4
	1991 to 1996			11.6			11.6	11.6
	1996 to 2001			-0.5			-0.5	-0.5
	2001 to 2006			10.4			10.4	10.4
Canada	1981 to 1986	5.2	5.6	1.1	2.4	-0.1	-0.7	3.9
	1986 to 1991	9.4	9.8	4.5	7.0	2.0	3.5	7.9
	1991 to 1996	6.3	5.2	4.7	6.5	3.6	-0.9	5.6
	1996 to 2001	6.0	4.2	0.7	3.0	-2.0	1.9	4.0
	2001 to 2006	6.4	6.8	2.9	4.8	0.7	1.8	5.4

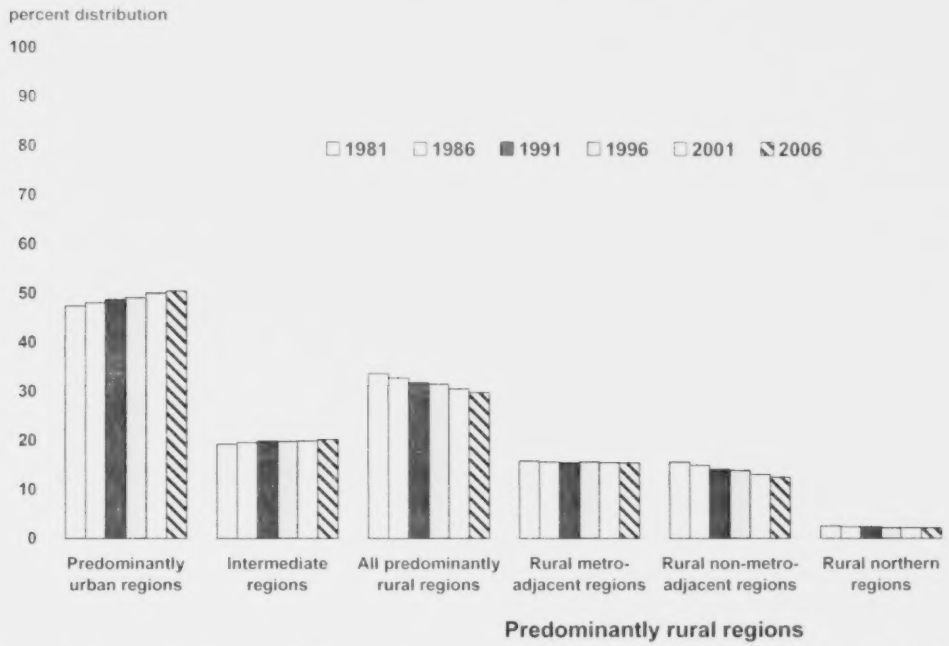
1. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Note: This chart uses the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regional typology. As a result, the data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries and apply to the non-institutional population only.

Source: Statistic Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Due to the relatively strong growth of population in predominantly urban and intermediate regions, the share of Canada's population in predominantly rural regions declined to 30% in 2006 (Figure 13). Recall that this is in the context of continuous (but relatively smaller) population growth in predominantly rural regions. The greatest decline in share was in rural non-metro-adjacent regions where the share fell from 15% in 1981 to 12% by 2006. In contrast, the share of Canada's population living in predominantly urban regions rose from 47% in 1981 to 50% by 2006.

Figure 13 Declining share of population in each type of rural region



Note: This chart uses the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regional typology. As a result, the data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries and apply to the non-institutional population only.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

This pattern of declining population shares of rural regions was mirrored in the majority of provinces for all types of rural regions. However, in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and in Manitoba, the share of the total population in rural metro-adjacent regions increased slightly over time.

The number of residents within each type of region for each province is shown in the charts in Appendix G, the distributional shares of the population are shown for each province in the charts in Appendix H, the rate of growth by type of region for each province is shown in the charts in Appendix I and the data are shown in the tables in Appendix L.

At the Canada level, the predominantly rural population is roughly evenly split between rural metro-adjacent and rural non-metro-adjacent regions (Figure 13). This is the general pattern in six provinces (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan). In two provinces, a larger share resides in rural non-metro-adjacent regions (Newfoundland and Labrador and British Columbia). In the remaining two provinces, a larger share resides in rural metro-adjacent regions (Ontario and Alberta).

Summary

This paper has provided provincial details for the rural population using three alternative definitions of rural. Using the first definition, census rural Canadians became a minority shortly after 1921. This transition varied by province. Saskatchewan's rural population became a minority only in 1971. In New Brunswick, the rural and urban population has been about even for the past 25 years with the census rural population representing 49% of the provincial population in 2006. Prince Edward Island and Nunavut remain as the only two jurisdictions where the census rural population represents a majority.

Over time, a larger and larger share of the census rural population (living outside settlements of 1,000 or more) has been living within the commuting zone of larger urban centres. Among individuals living in the countryside (i.e. the census rural population) in 2006, over one-third (35%) were living relatively near the jobs (and other services) of a larger urban centre.

Turning to the second definition of rural, the rural and small town population (living outside the commuting zone of larger urban centres) shows that this population has maintained a level of about six million inhabitants since 1981. However, stronger growth among the population of larger urban centres means these six million individuals represent a smaller and smaller share of Canada's total population. Their share was down to 19% of Canada's population in 2006.

However, the population of rural and small town areas remains larger than the overall population of all smaller cities. In 2006, six million individuals lived in rural and small town areas, but only 4.1 million individuals lived in towns or cities with a population of 10,000 to 99,999 (i.e. Census Agglomerations).

Nearly one-quarter (23%) of rural and small town Canadians live within a (long) commute of a larger urban centre–i.e. they live in strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones. Thus, over three-quarters of rural and small town Canadians rely almost[5] solely on labour markets outside centres of 10,000 or more.

At the broader regional level of analysis, which represents the final definition of rural, the trends and patterns are similar to that of other rural definitions. Generally, the total population in rural regions has increased but the share of the total population has declined (to 30%) relative to the share in urban and intermediate areas. As with the rural and small town areas, those rural regions adjacent to metropolitan areas witnessed the highest growth from 1981 to 2006.

In plain words, the results show that the size of the rural population has remained stable over the last 25 years, although with a modest positive growth. However due to a rapid urban population growth, the weight of the rural population in the national demographic

5. In 2001 within Strong MIZ, 41% of the resident workers commuted to a larger urban centre. For other MIZ categories, the share of resident workers commuting to a larger urban centre was small (13% in moderate MIZ and 1% in weak MIZ) (Harris *et al.*, 2008).

picture has declined steadily. The differences lie in the detailed actual numbers and the geography represented. As stated at the outset, the choice of a definition should be driven by the rural issue or question being addressed.

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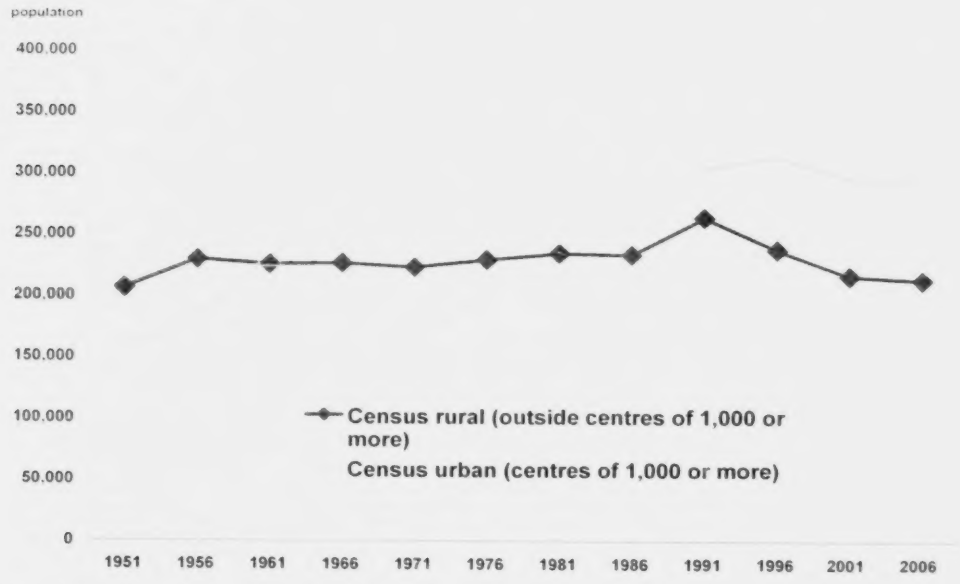
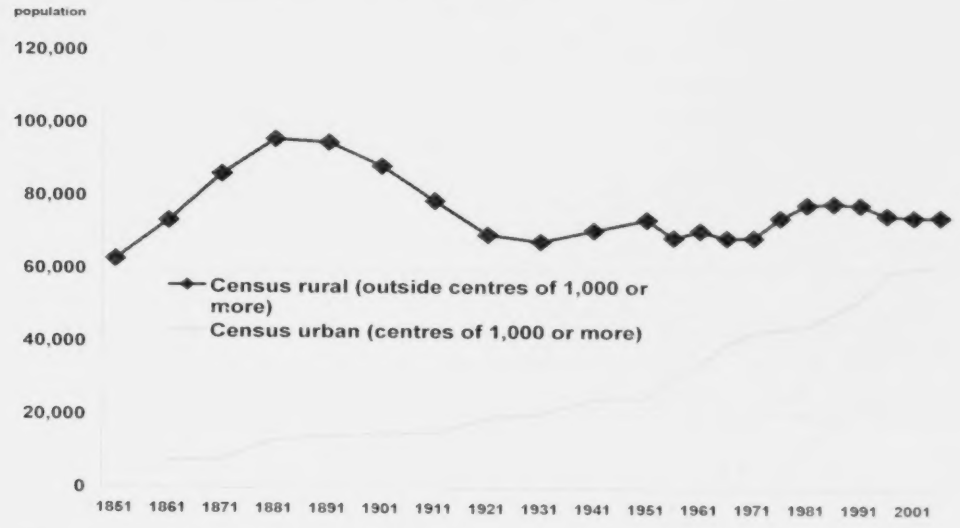
Appendix A: Trend in census urban and census rural population up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

Figure A.1 Population trends — rural minority in Newfoundland in 1966



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Figure A.2 Population trends — rural majority in Prince Edward Island

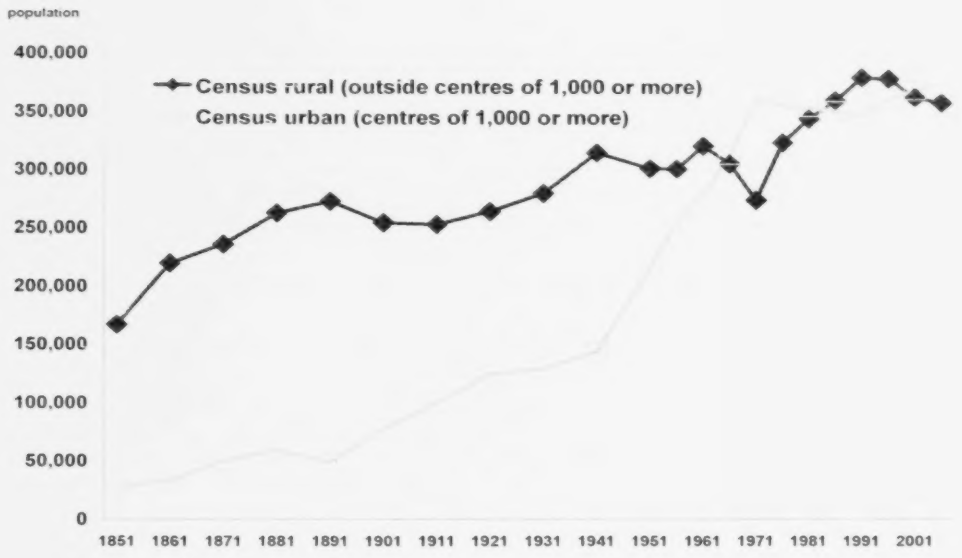


Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Figure A.3 Population trends — rural minority in Nova Scotia in 1951

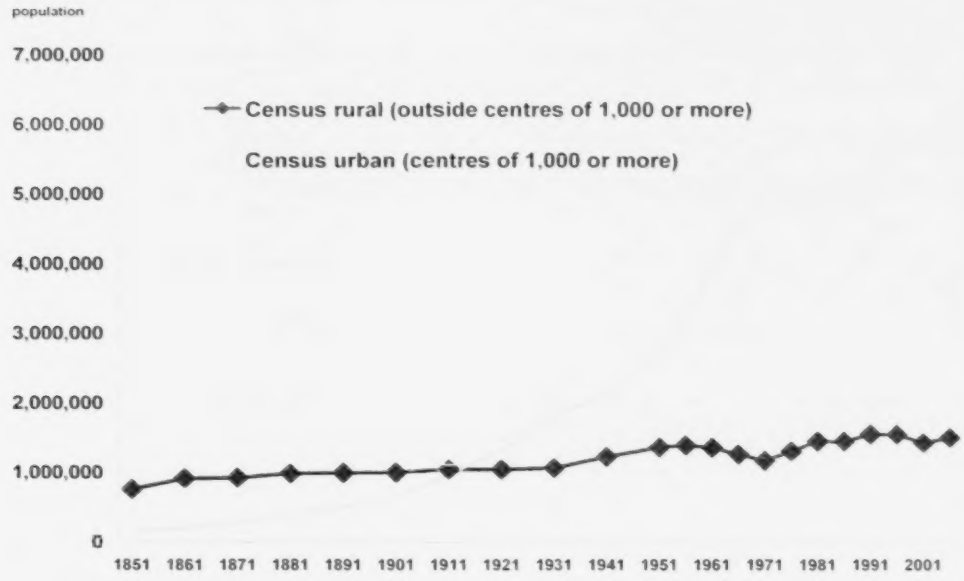
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006

Figure A.4 Population trends — Rural minority in New Brunswick, 1966 to 1981 and 2001 – 2006



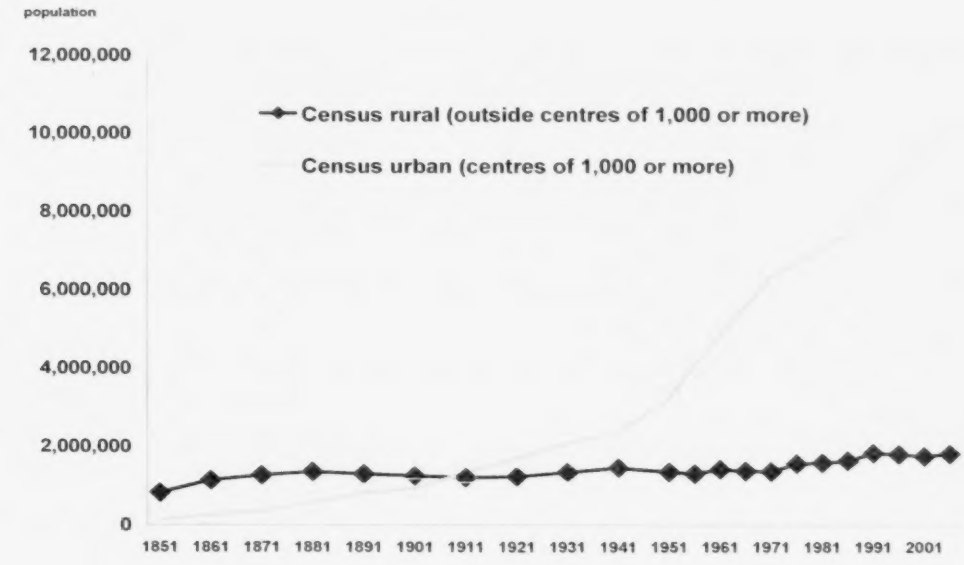
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006

Figure A.5 Population trends — Rural minority in Quebec in 1921



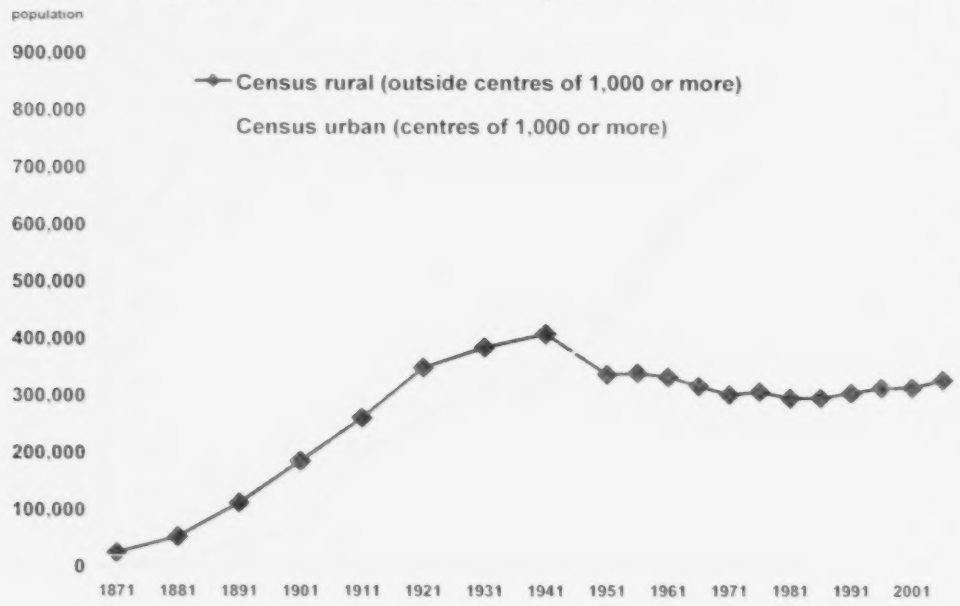
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006

Figure A.6 Population trends — Rural minority in Ontario in 1911



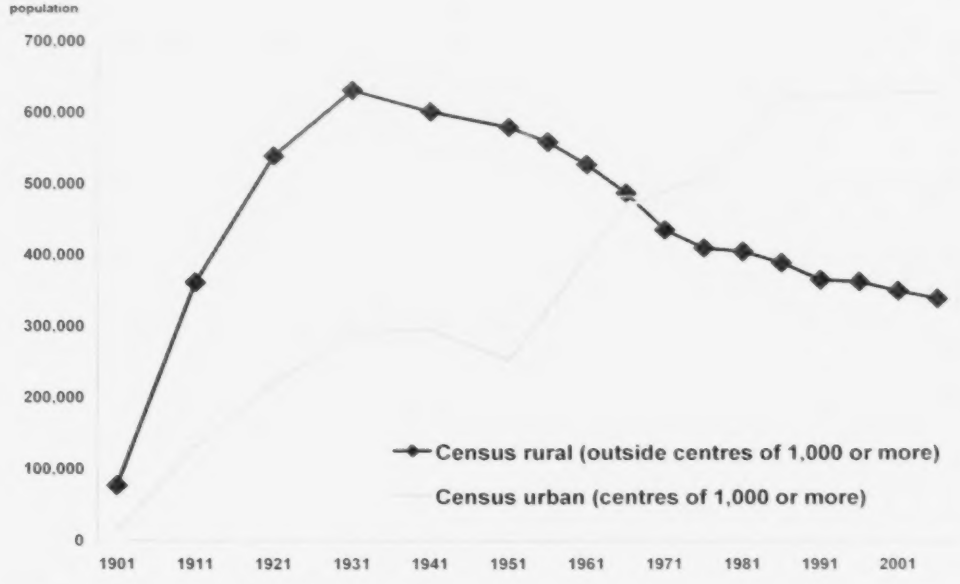
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006

Figure A.7 Population trends — Rural minority in Manitoba in 1951



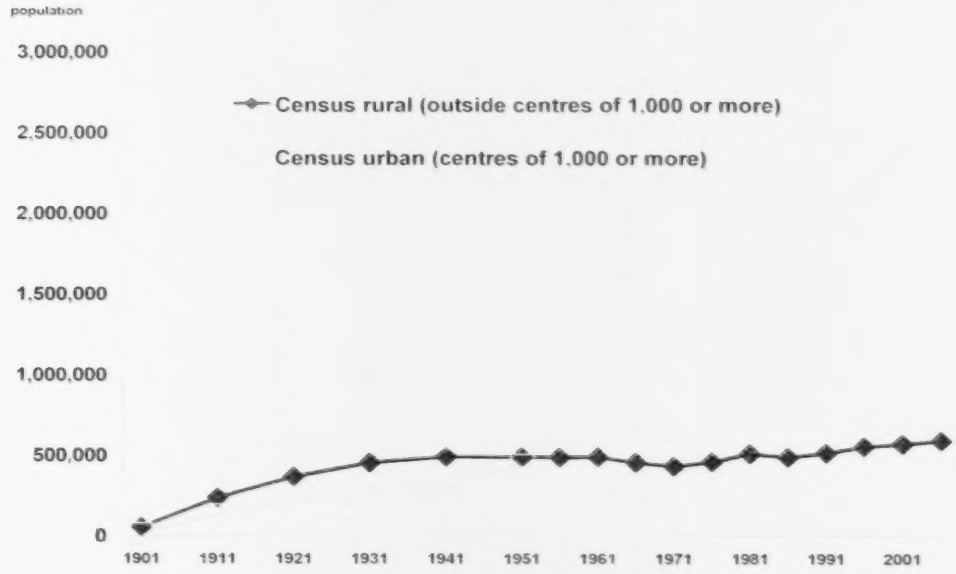
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006

Figure A.8 Population trends — Rural minority in Saskatchewan in 1971



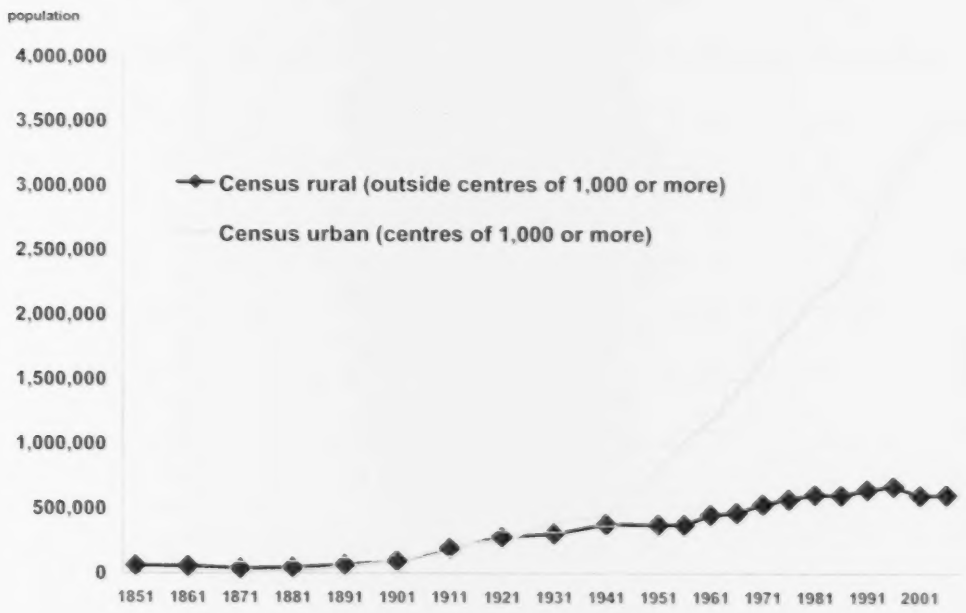
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1901 to 2006

Figure A.9 Population trends — Rural minority in Alberta in 1956



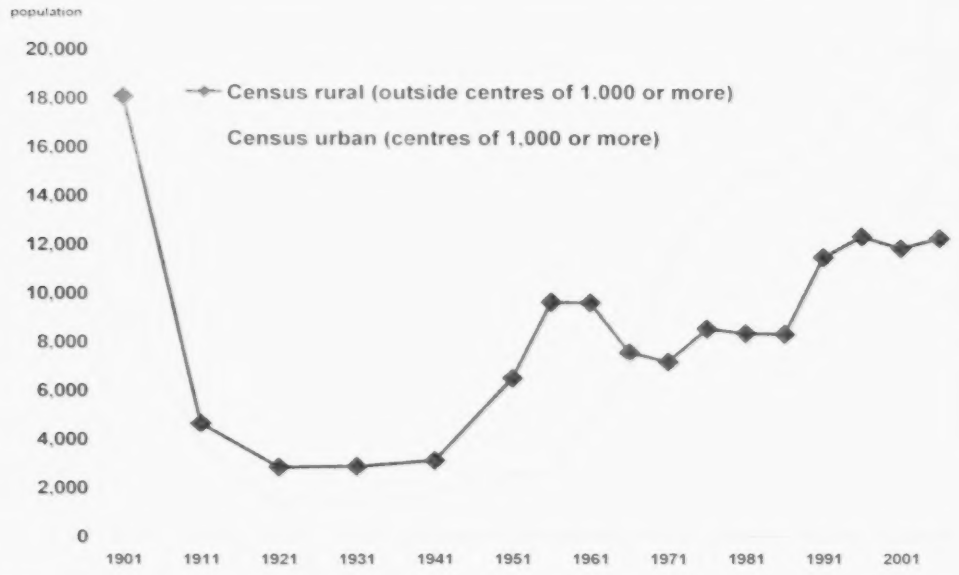
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1901 to 2006.

Figure A.10 Population trends — Rural minority in British Columbia in 1931



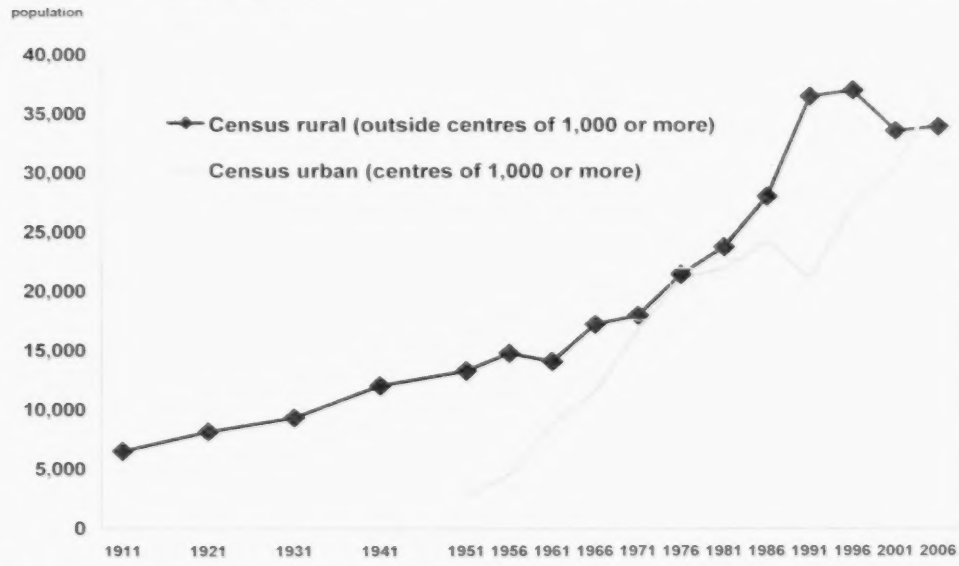
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Figure A.11 Population trends — Rural minority in the Yukon in 1971



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1901 to 2006.

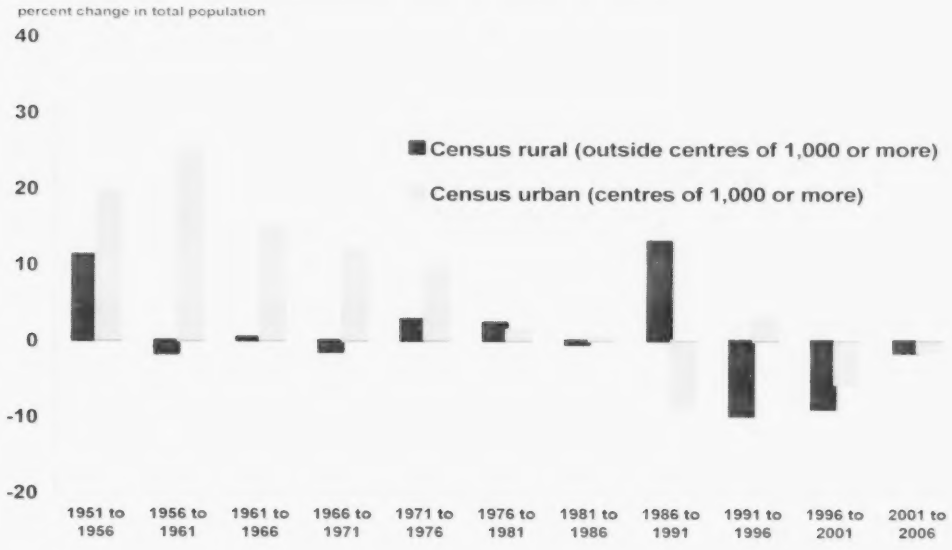
Figure A.12 Population trends — Rural minority in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut in 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1911 to 2006.

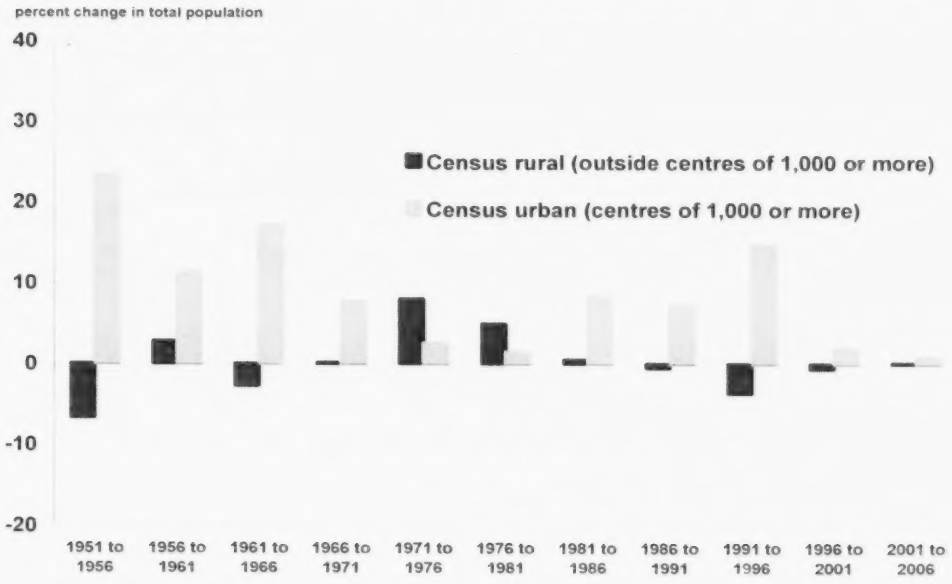
Appendix B: Five-year percent change in census urban and census rural population up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

Figure B.1 Rural population decline since 1991 in Newfoundland and Labrador



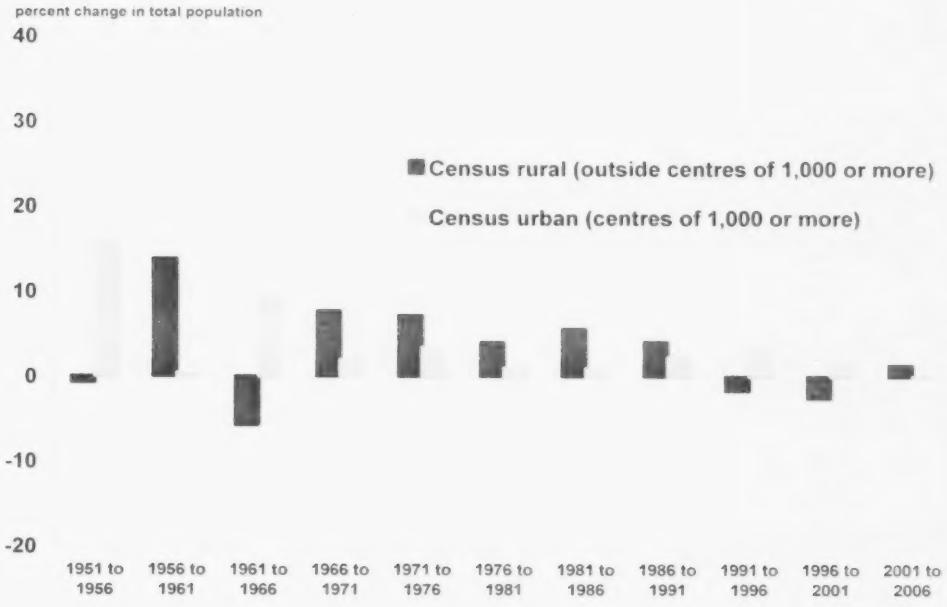
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.2 No growth in census rural population since 1981 in Prince Edward Island



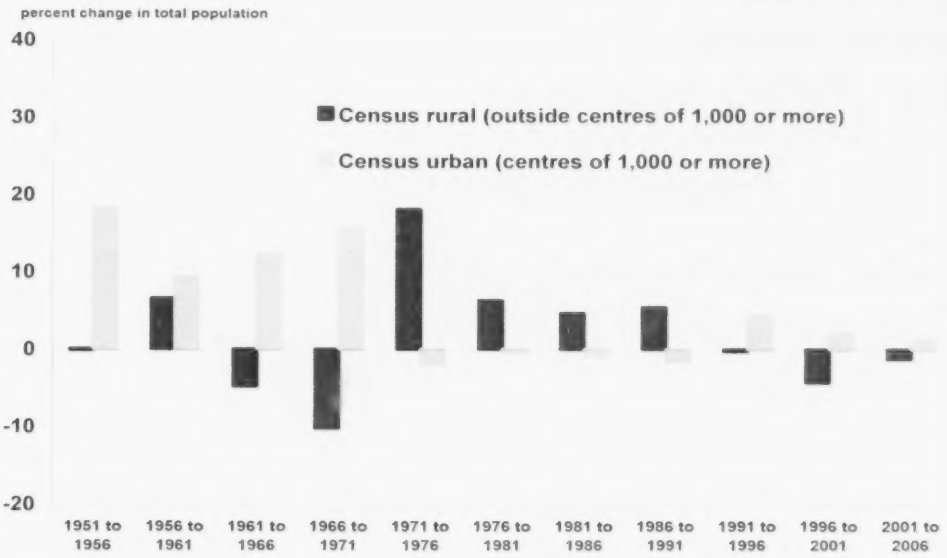
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.3 Growth in census rural population since 1966, except in the 1990s in Nova Scotia



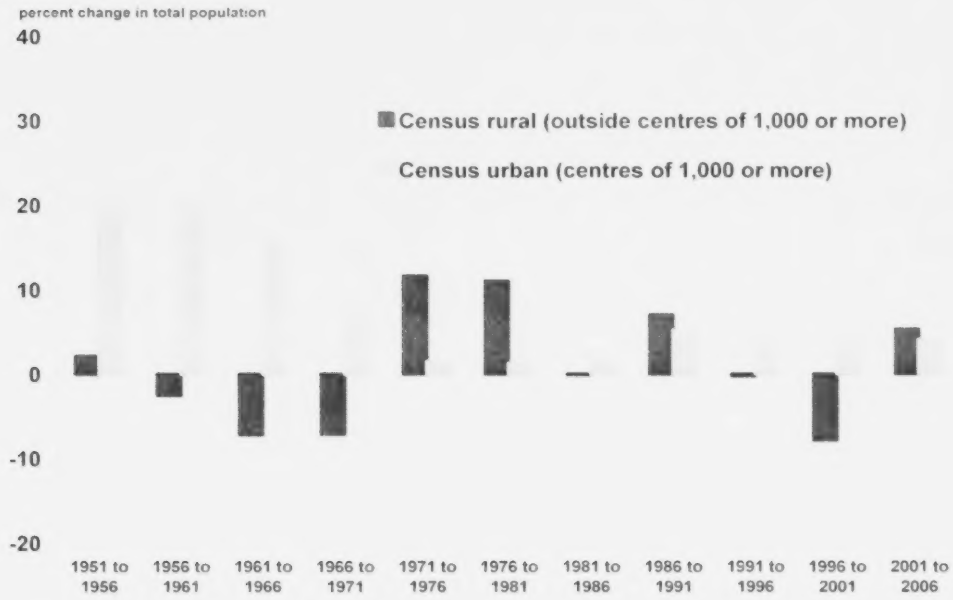
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.4 Declining census rural population since 1991 in New Brunswick



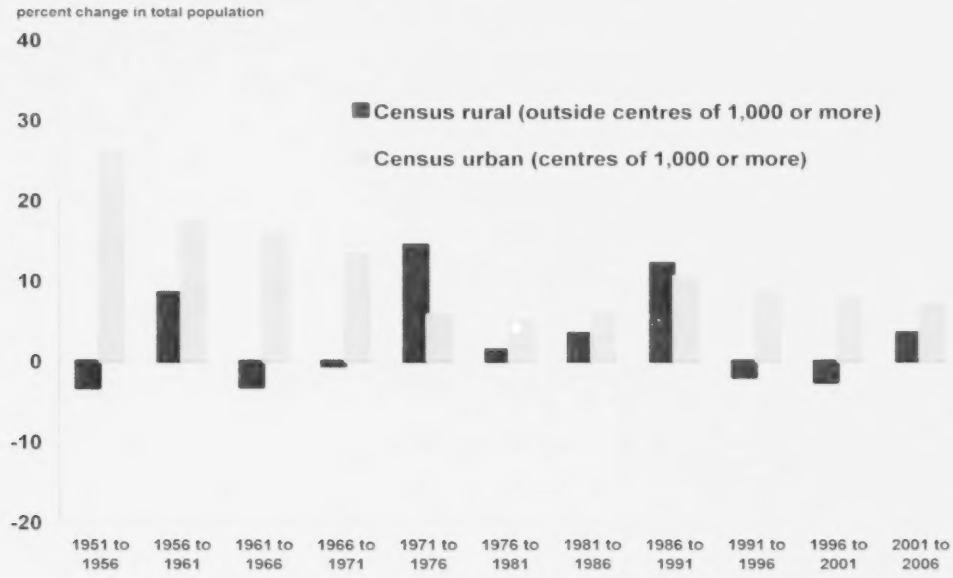
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.5 From 2001 to 2006, census rural population grew faster than the census urban population in Quebec



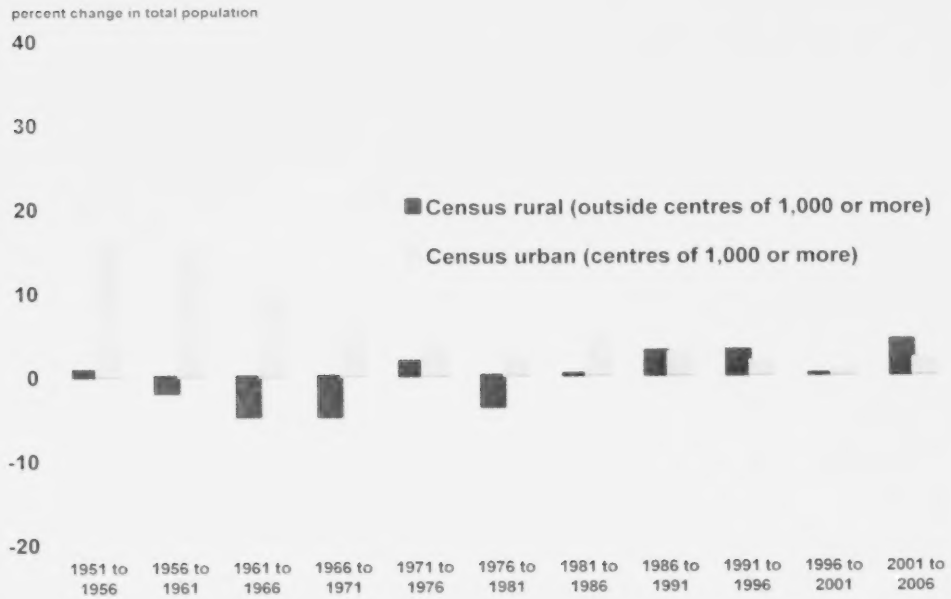
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.6 Growth in census rural population from 2001 to 2006 in Ontario



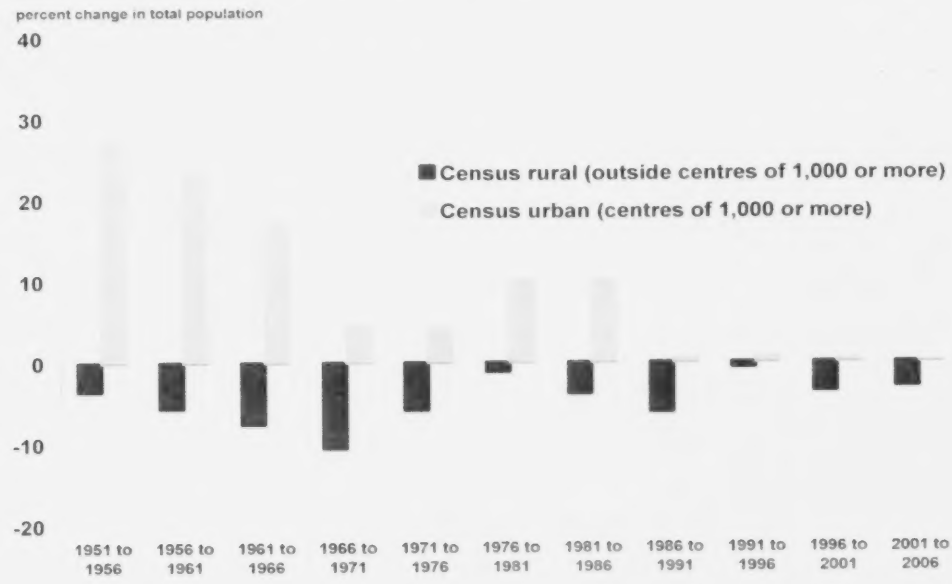
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.7 Census rural population grew faster than census urban in 1986-1996 and in 2001-2006 in Manitoba



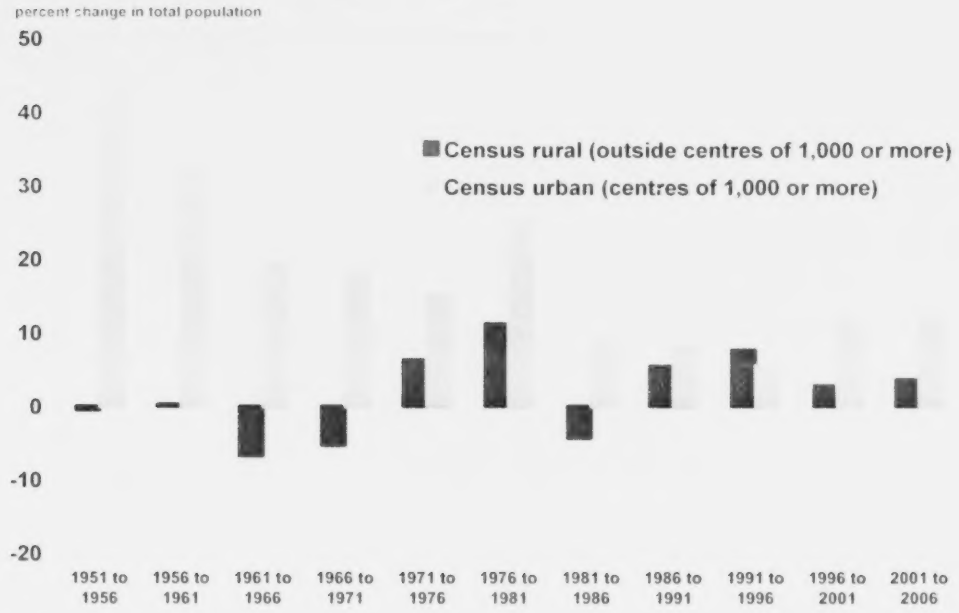
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006.

Figure B.8 Census rural population has declined since 1951 in Saskatchewan



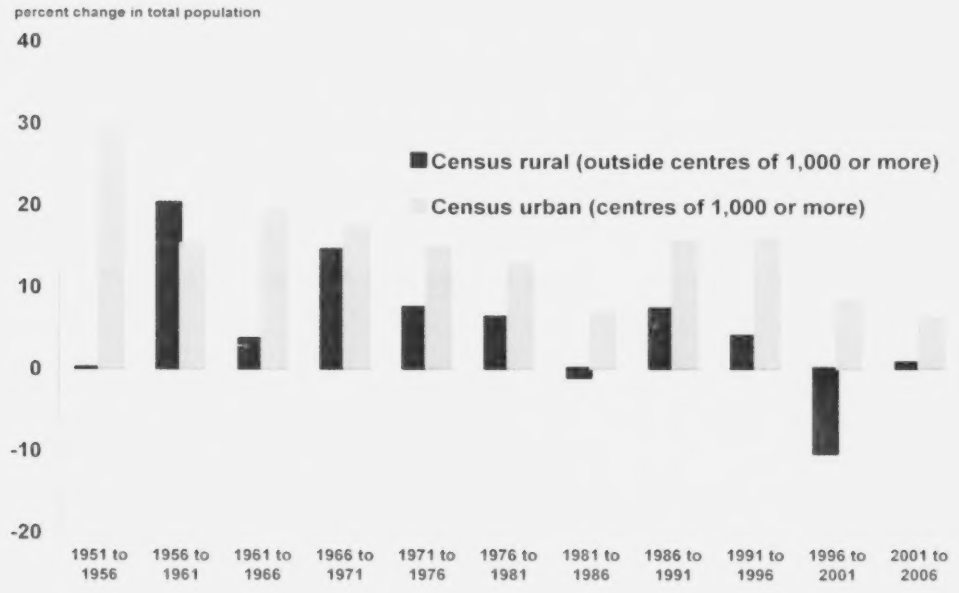
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006.

Figure B.9 Growth in census rural population since 1986 in Alberta



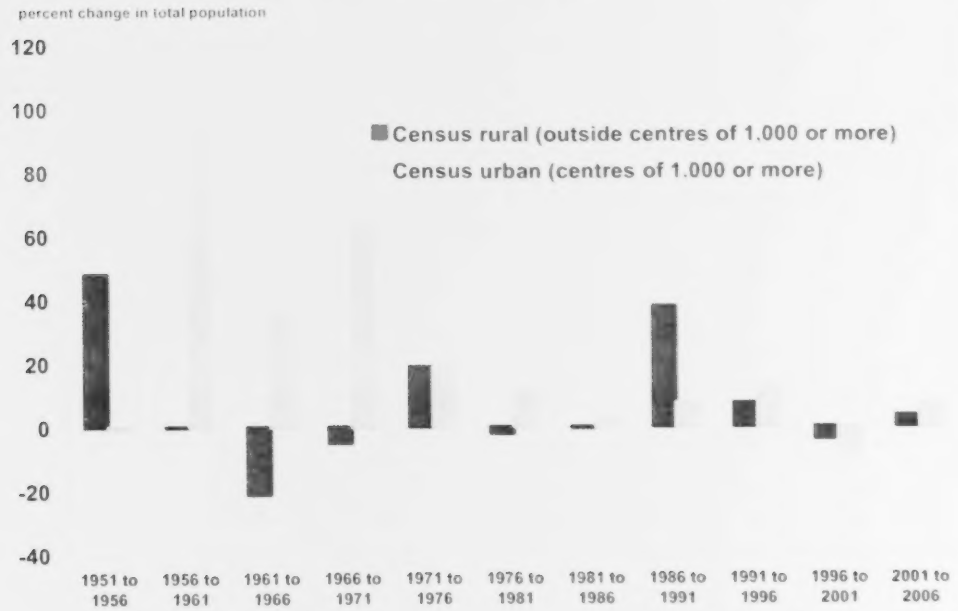
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.10 Growth in census rural population(except in two periods: 1981-1986 and 1996-2001) in British Columbia



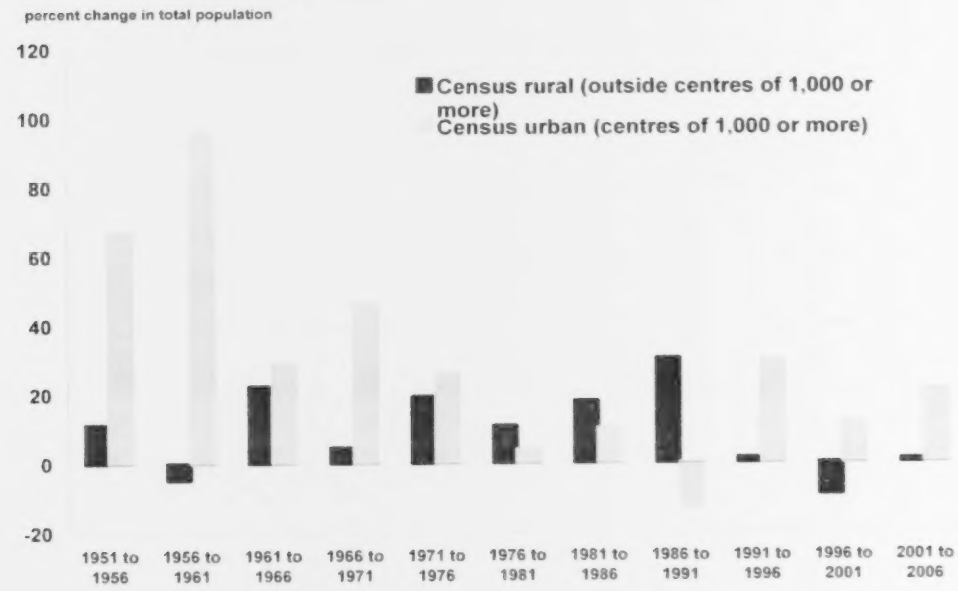
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Figure B.11 Wide fluctuations in census rural population in the Yukon



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

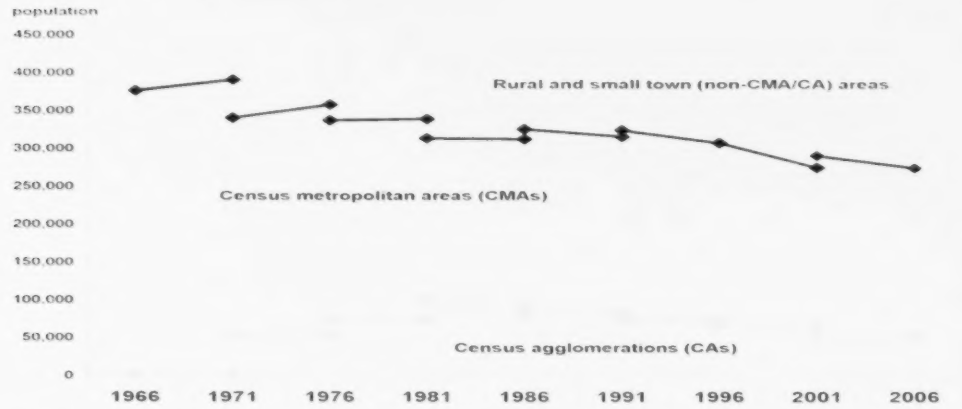
Figure B.12 Wide fluctuations in census rural population in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut



Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1951 to 2006

Appendix C: Trend in rural and small town population up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

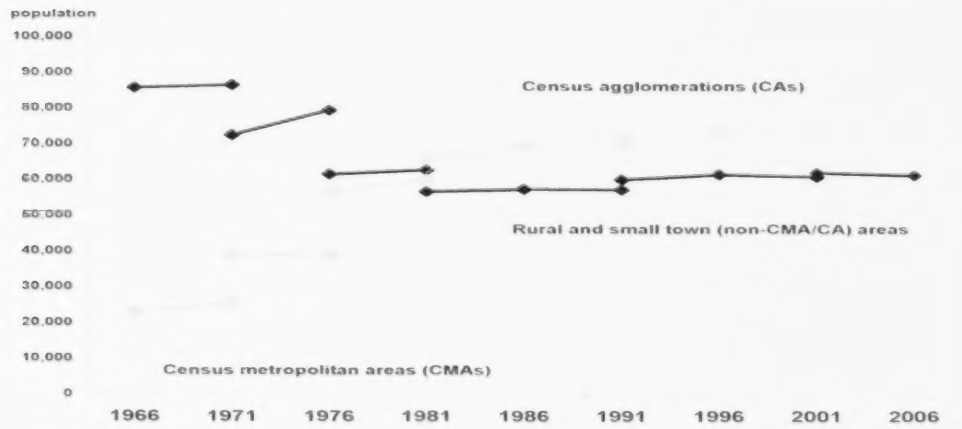
Figure C.1 In 2006, 274,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Newfoundland and Labrador



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metorpolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

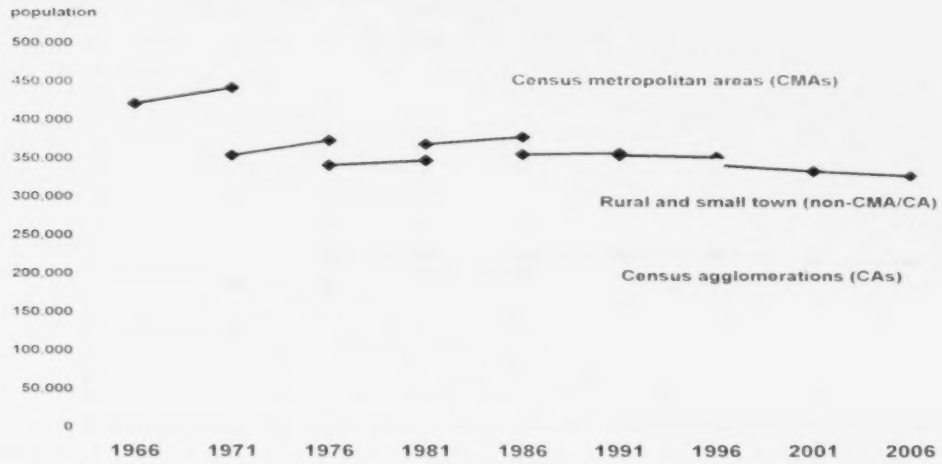
Figure C.2 In 2006, 61,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Prince Edward Island



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

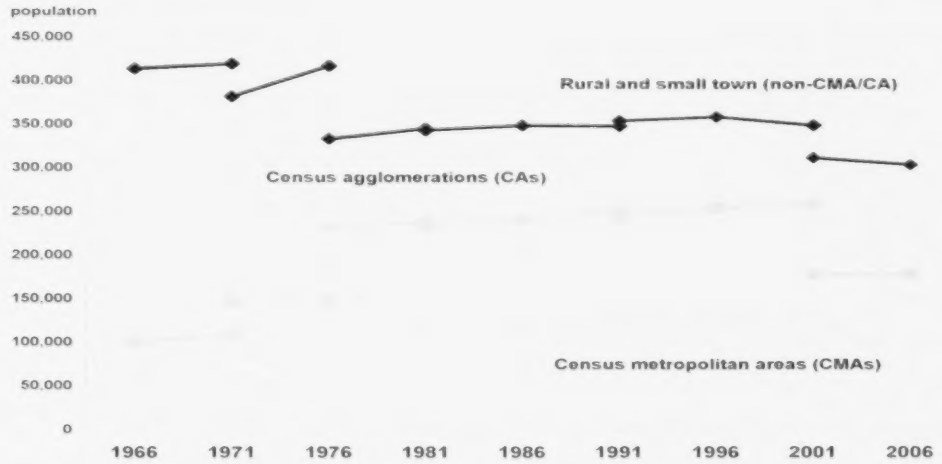
Figure C.3 In 2006, 327,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Nova Scotia



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

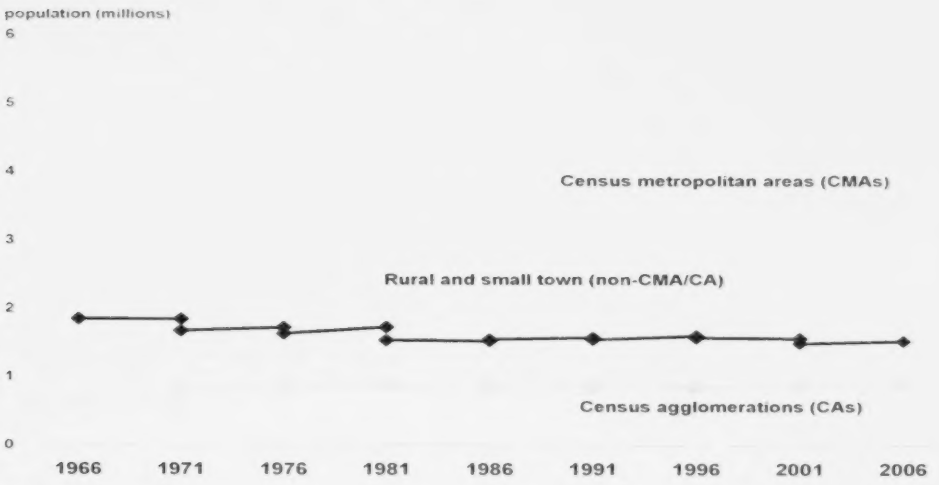
Figure C.4 In 2006, 303,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in New Brunswick



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

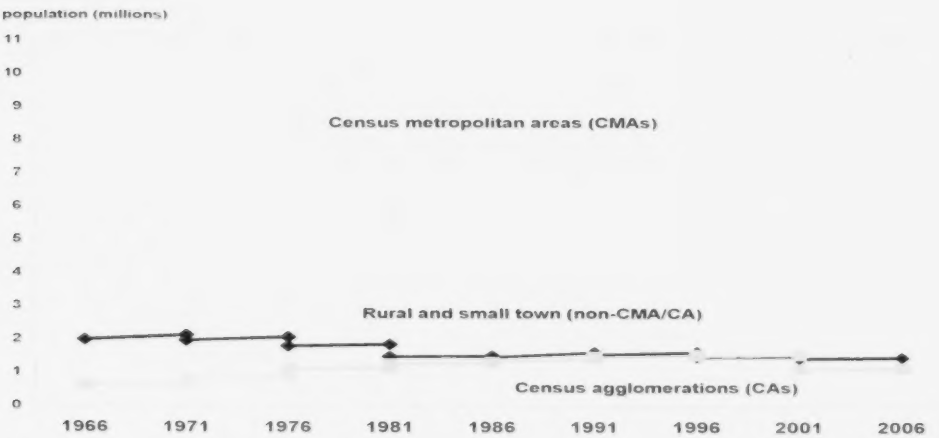
Figure C.5 In 2006, 1.5 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Quebec



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

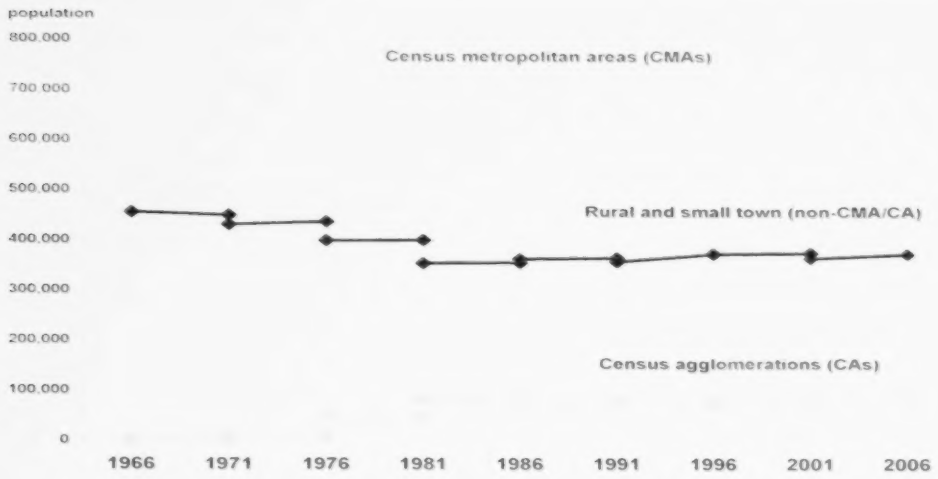
Figure C.6 In 2006, 1.4 million individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Ontario



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

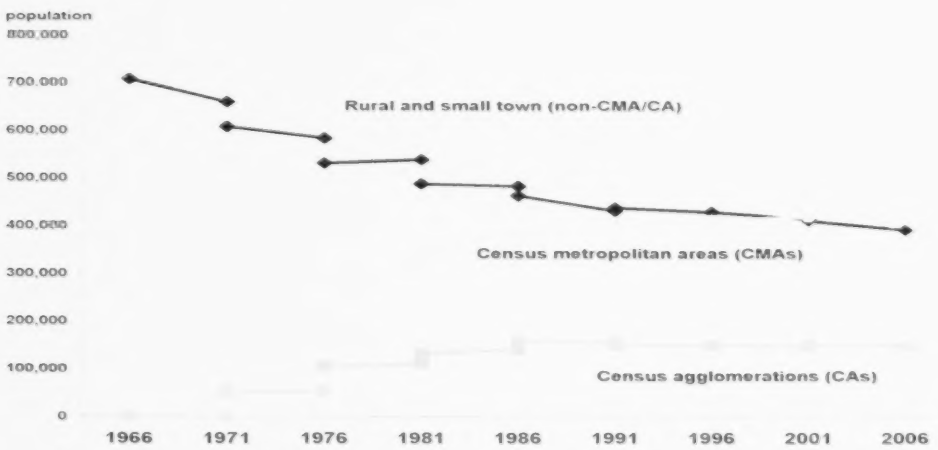
Figure C.7 In 2006, 371,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Manitoba



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

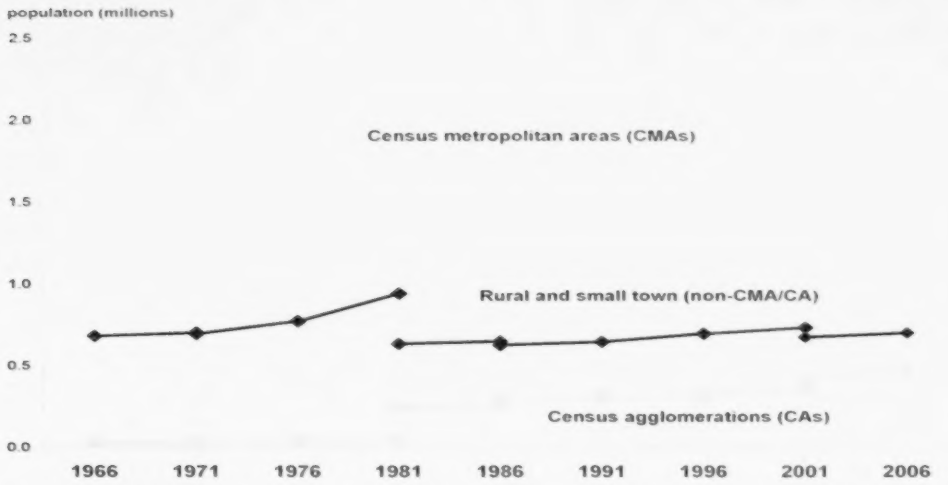
Figure C.8 In 2006, 391,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Saskatchewan



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

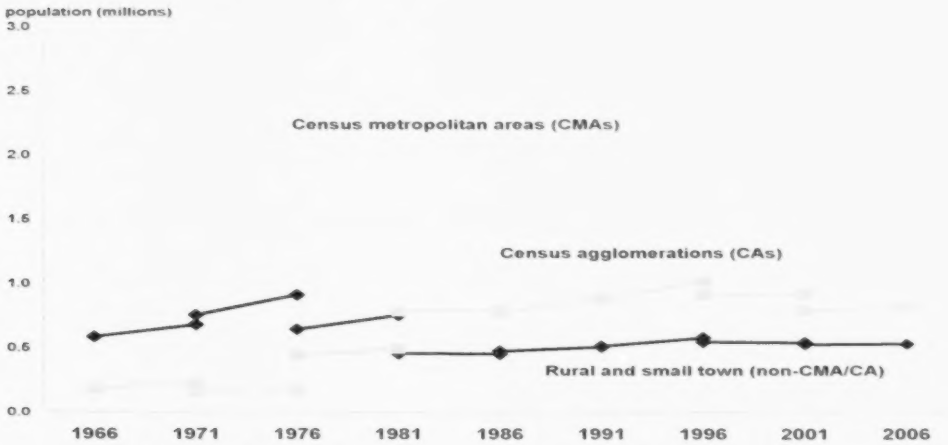
Figure C.9 In 2006, 698,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in Alberta



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

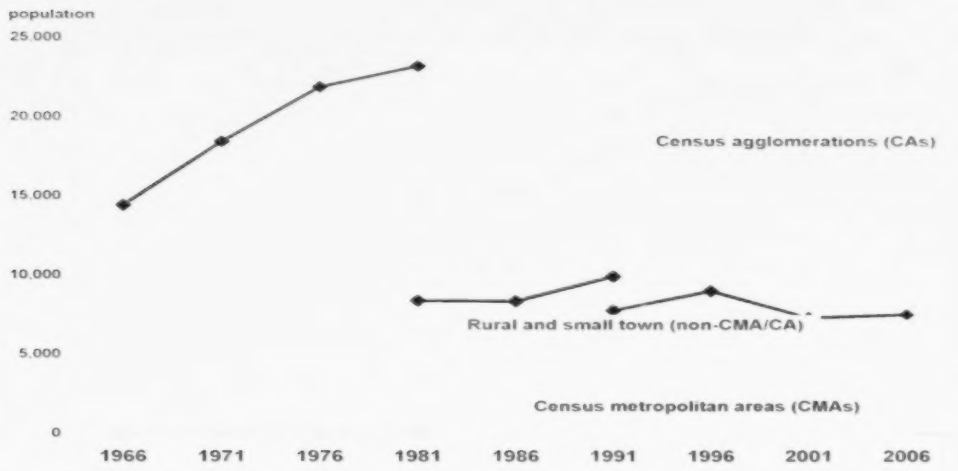
Figure C.10 In 2006, 528,000 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in British Columbia



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

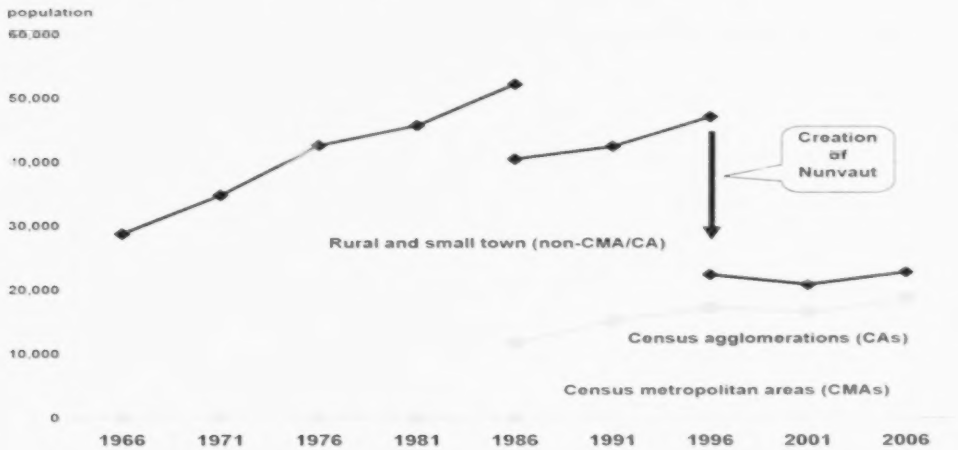
Figure C.11 In 2006, 7,500 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in the Yukon



Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure C.12 In 2006, 23,00 individuals were living in rural and small town areas in the Northwest Territories

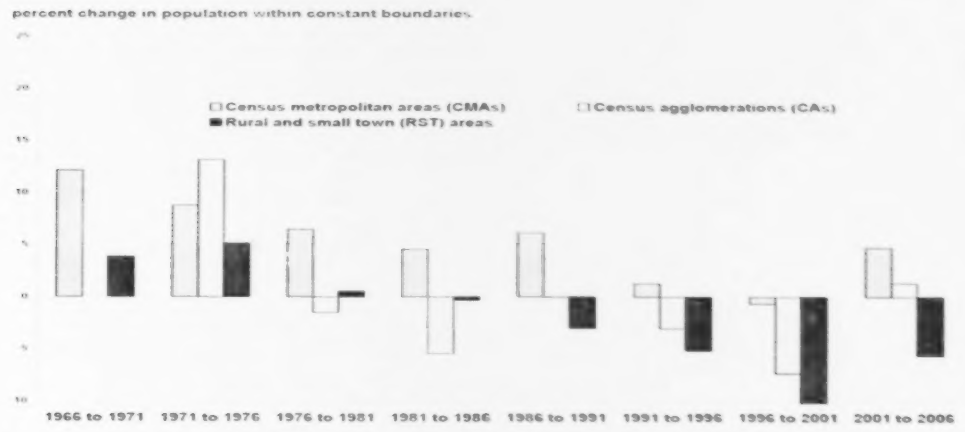


Note: In 2006, Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 50,000 or more inhabitants in the urban core with a total population of 100,000 or more and Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 or more in the urban core. Both Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) include surrounding towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core. Rural and small town (RST) refers to the population outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and outside Census Agglomerations (CAs). The two data points for each year show the adjusted population count (due to reclassification) in order to make comparisons over time within constant boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

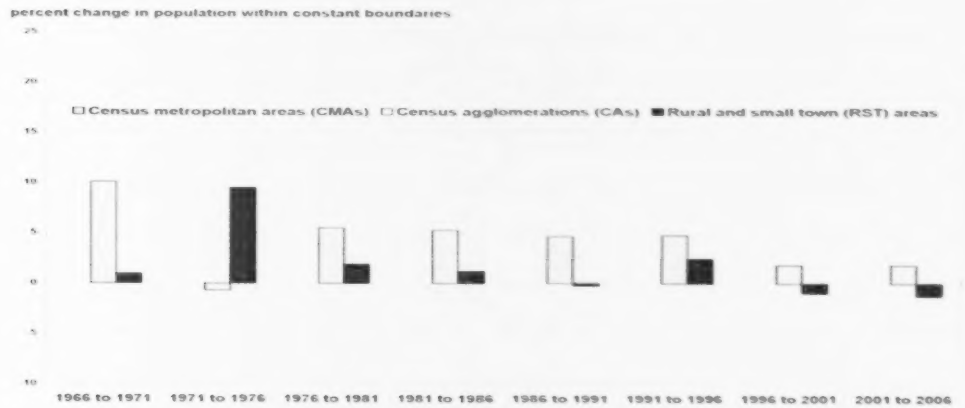
Appendix D: Five-year percent change in population for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs) and Rural and Small Town (RST) areas up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

Figure D.1 Decline in rural and small town population since 1981, Newfoundland and Labrador



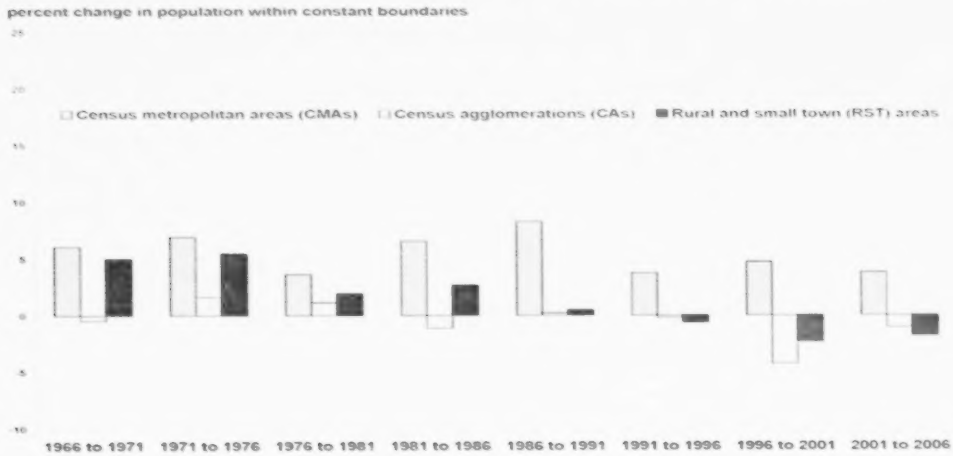
Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure D.2 Decline in rural and small town population since 1996, Prince Edward Island



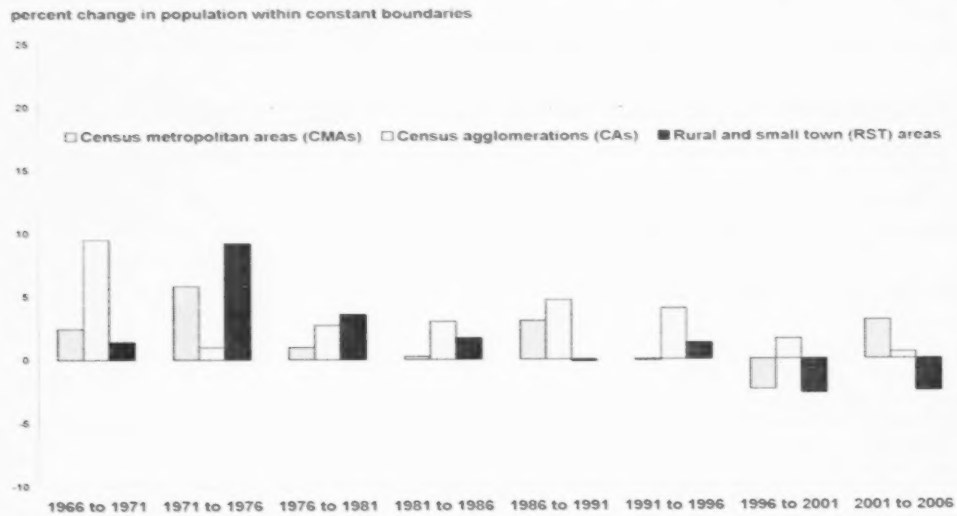
Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure D.3 Decline in rural and small town population since 1991, Nova Scotia



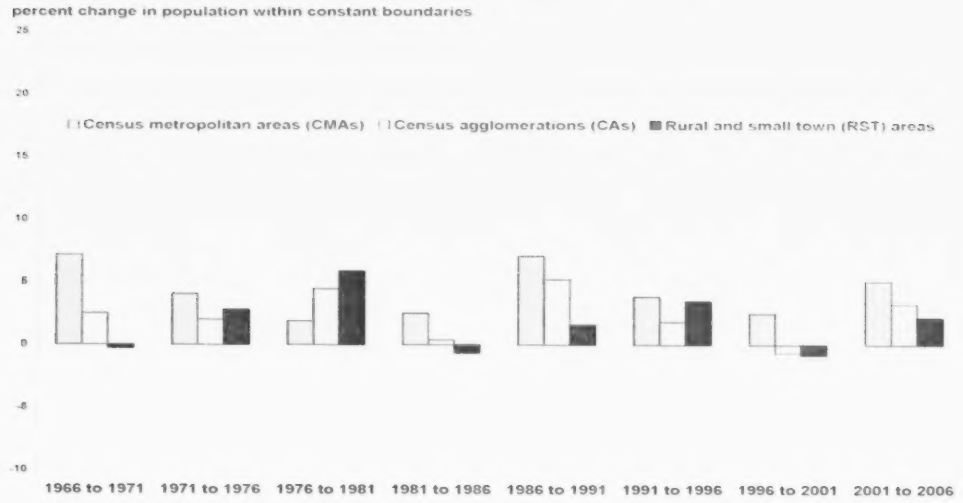
Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure D.4 Declining rural and small town since 1996, New Brunswick



Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

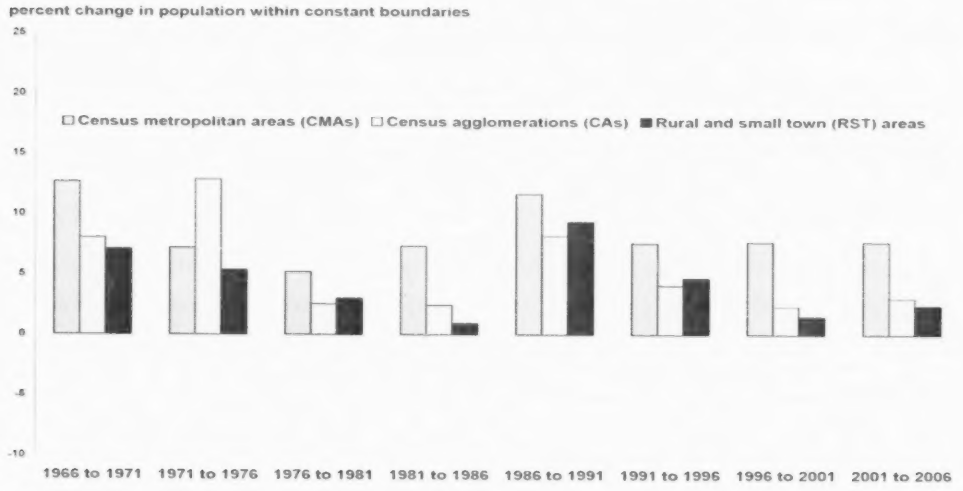
Figure D.5 Growth in each type of area, 2001 to 2006, Quebec



Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

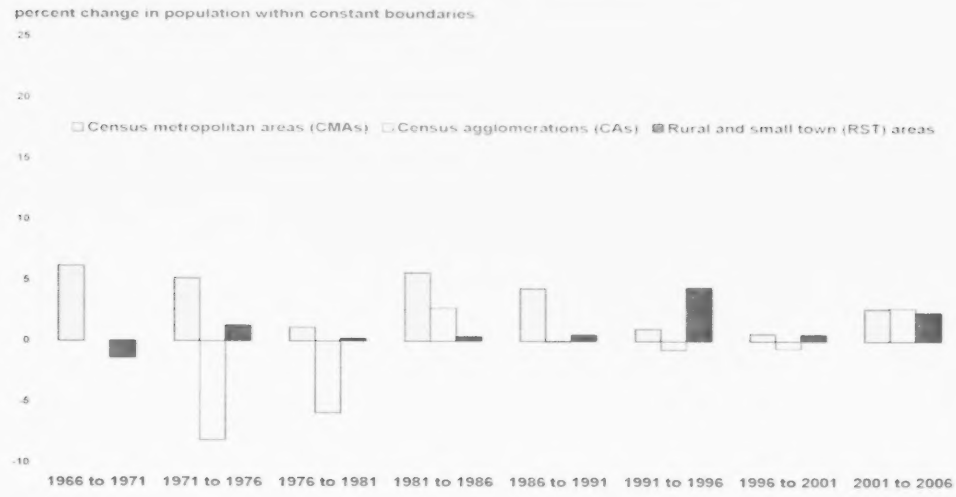
Figure D.6 Growth in each type of area from 1966 to 2006, Ontario



Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).

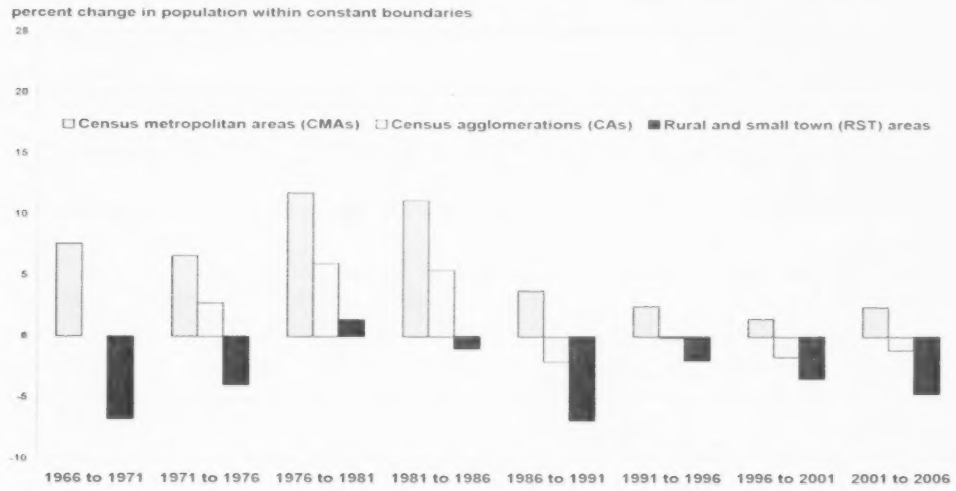
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure D.7 Growth in each type of area, 2001 to 2006, Manitoba



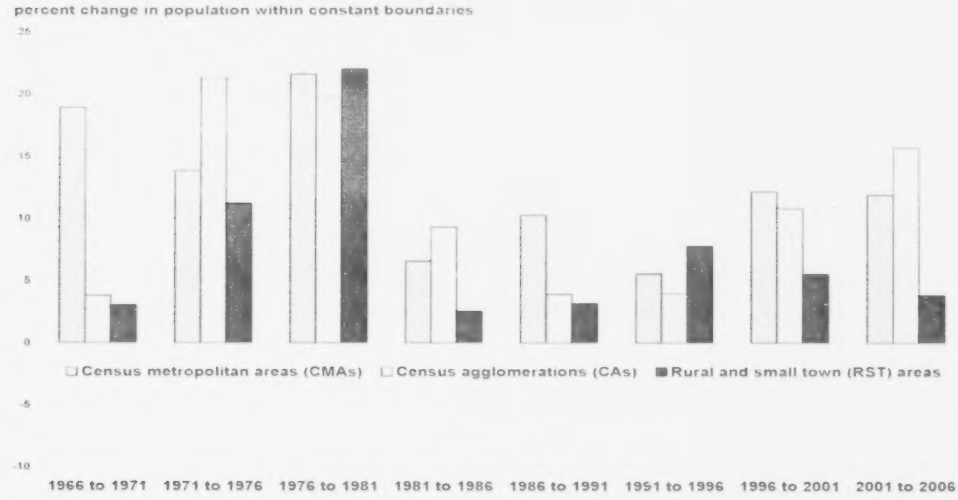
Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure D.8 Only growth in Regina and Saskatoon since 1991, Saskatchewan



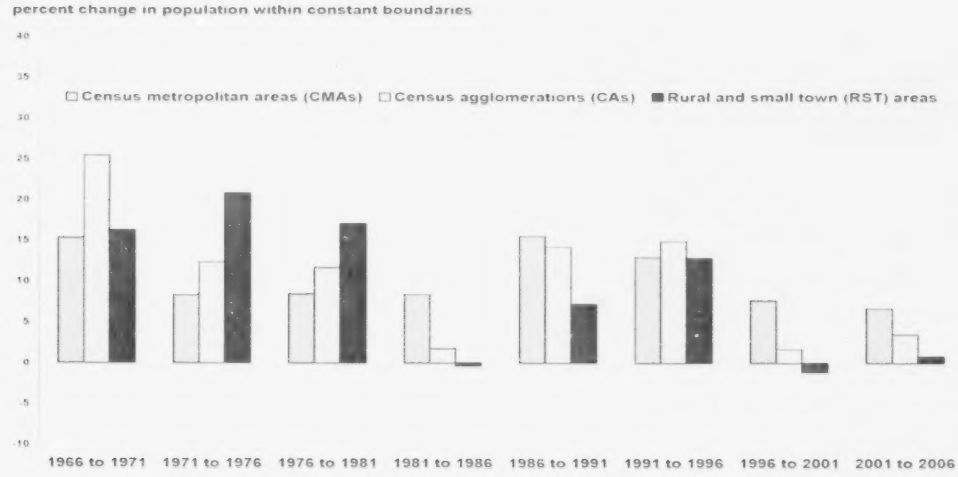
Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

Figure D.9 Growth in all types of areas since 1966, Alberta



Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

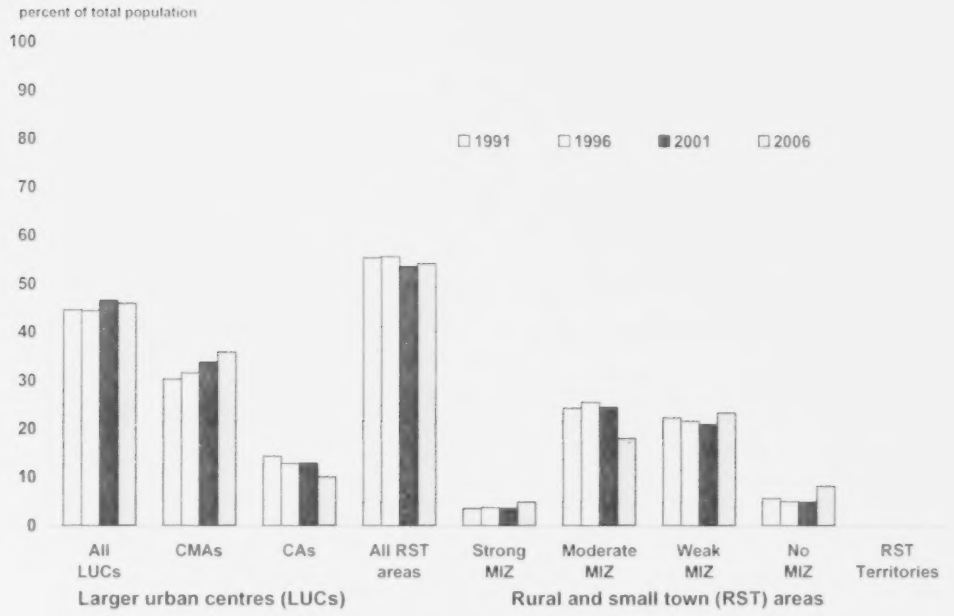
Figure D.10 Small population change in rural and small town areas since 1996, British Columbia



Note: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have an urban core of 100,000 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 persons plus neighbouring municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Rural and small town (RST) areas are outside the commuting zones of Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1966 to 2006.

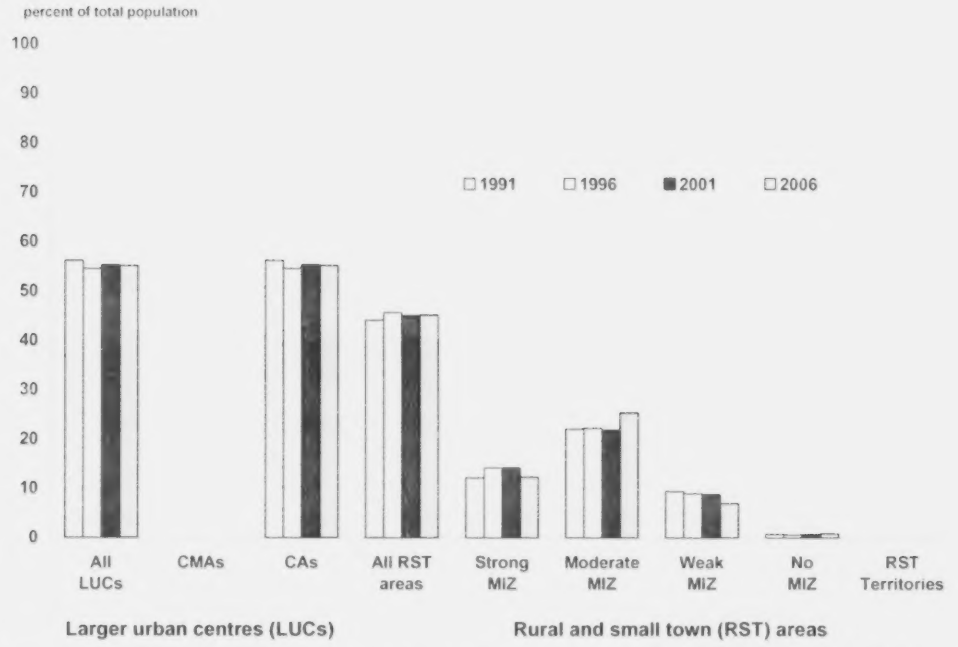
Appendix E: Percent distribution of population across Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs) and each Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ); Charts for each province and territory

Figure E.1 From 2001 to 2006, the share of the population increased in the St. John's Census Metropolitan Area (CMA); the share declined in Census Agglomerations (CAs) (due to reclassification) and increased (due to reclassification) in rural and small town areas, Newfoundland and Labrador



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town; CA = Census Agglomeration.
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30% to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5% to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1% to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.2 The share of the population (2001 to 2006) increased (due to reclassification) in moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ), Prince Edward Island



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town; CA = Census Agglomeration.
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
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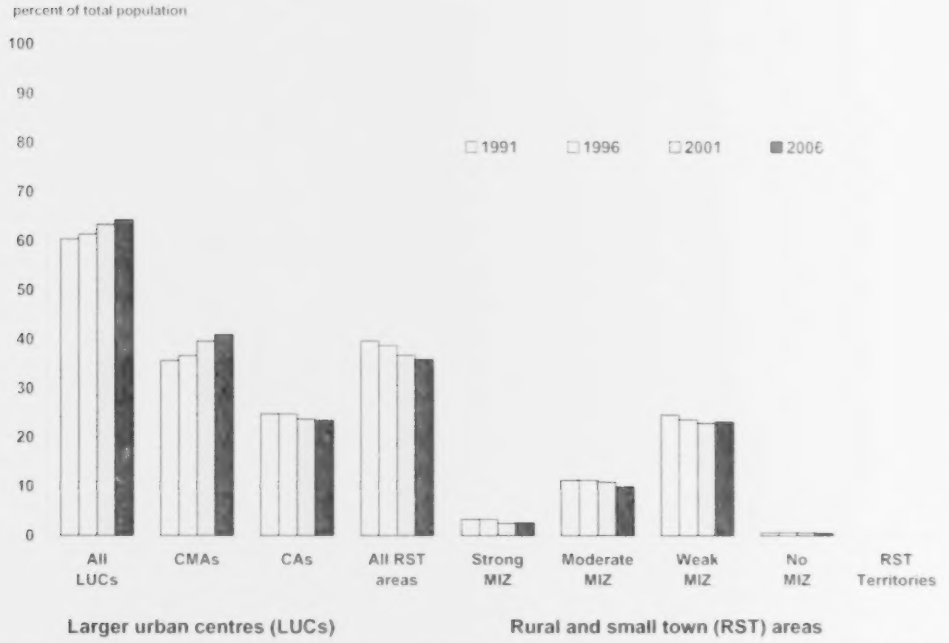
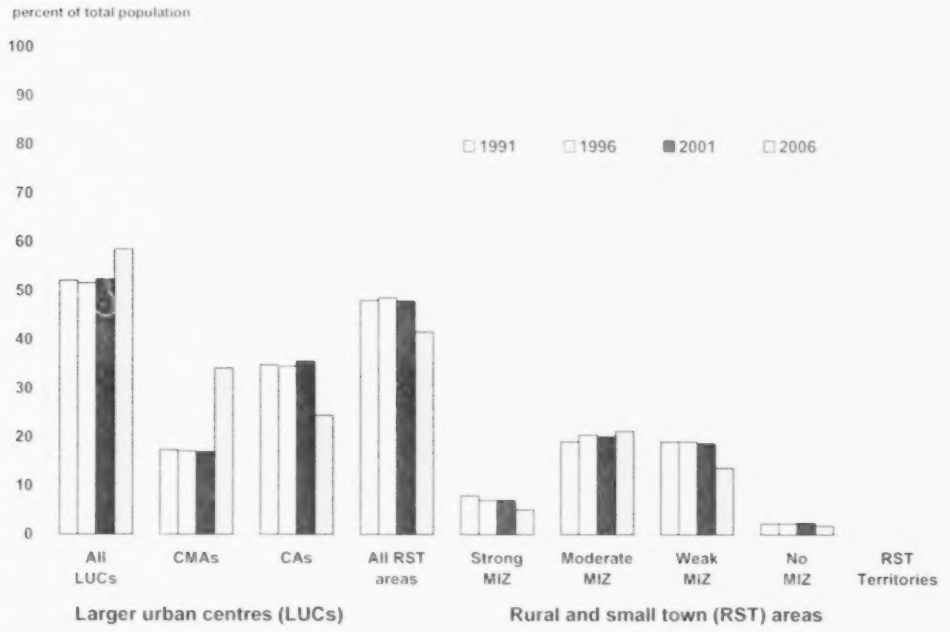
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30% to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5% to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1% to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.3 The share of the population is increasing in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) of Halifax, Nova Scotia



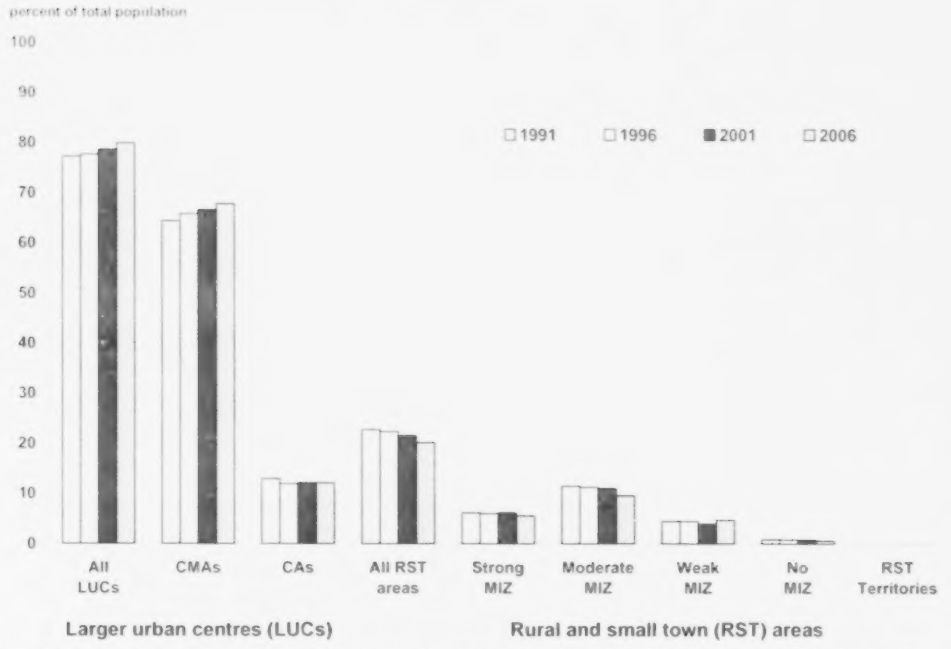
Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town; CA = Census Agglomeration.
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30% to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5% to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1% to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.4 Population shares changed from 2001 to 2006 due to reclassification impacting each type of area, New Brunswick



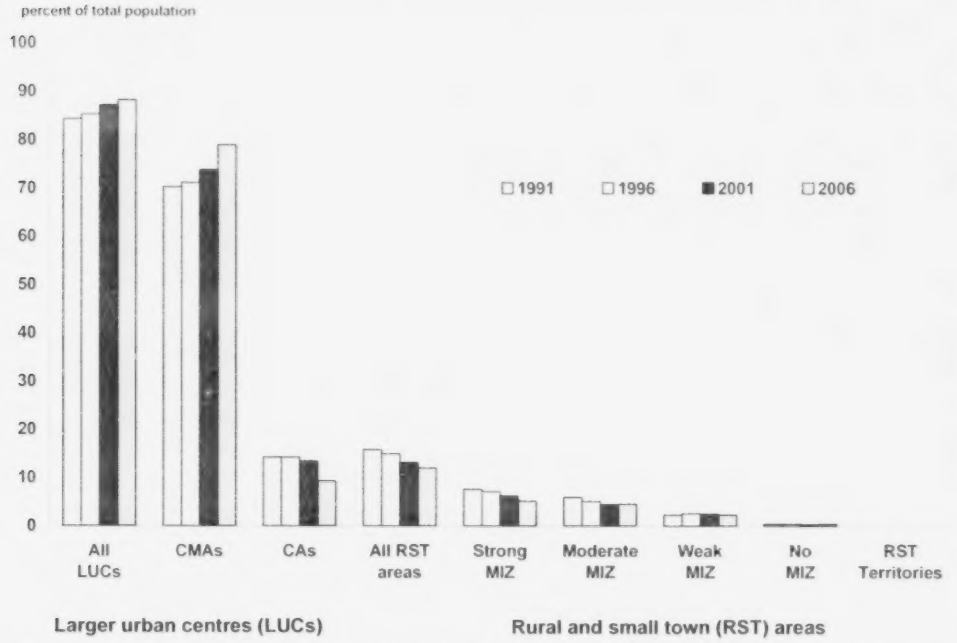
Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town; CA = Census Agglomeration.
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30% to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5% to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1% to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.5 The population share in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) increased due to higher growth from 2001 to 2006 – other shares changed due to reclassification, Quebec



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town; CA = Census Agglomeration.
Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30% to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5% to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1% to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.6 From 2001 to 2006, the population share in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) increased due to higher growth and reclassification – other areas lost share to lower growth and reclassification, Ontario



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town; CA = Census Agglomeration.
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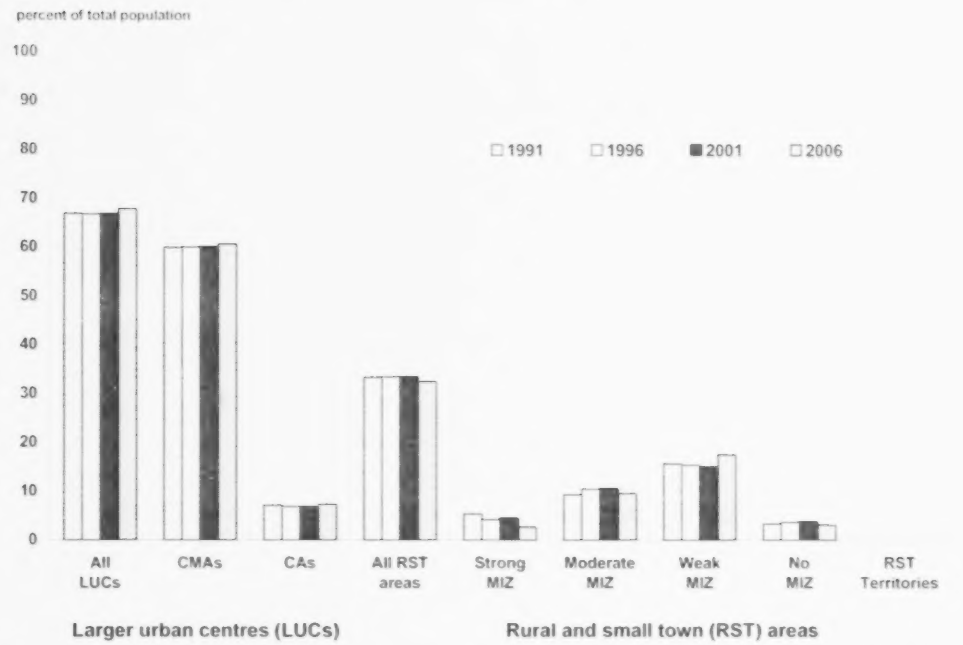
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.7 Population shares remained constant over time (the population share in Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) increased (2001 to 2006) due to reclassification), Manitoba



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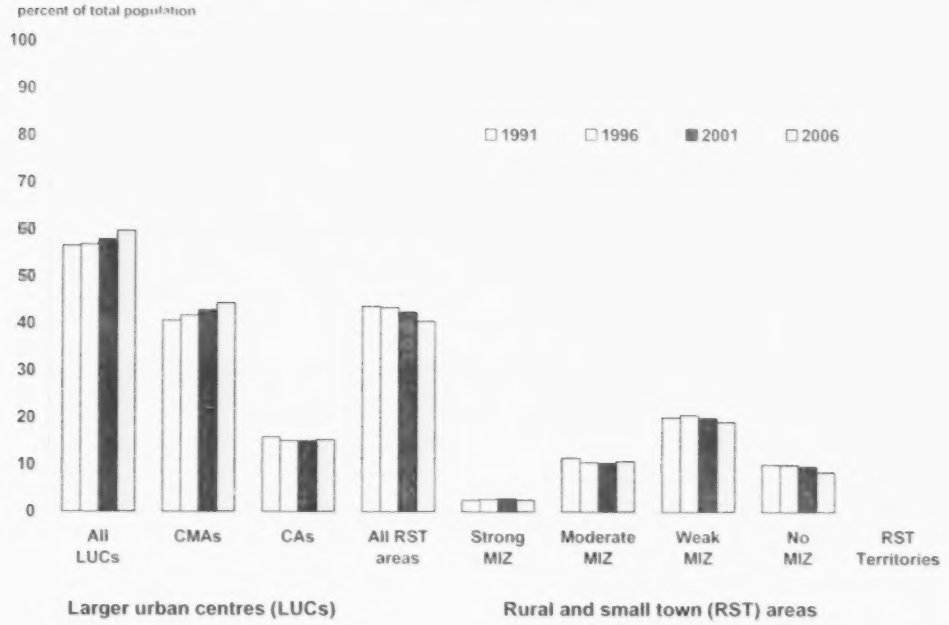
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.8 Slight growth in population share in Regina and Saskatoon Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Saskatchewan



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town.
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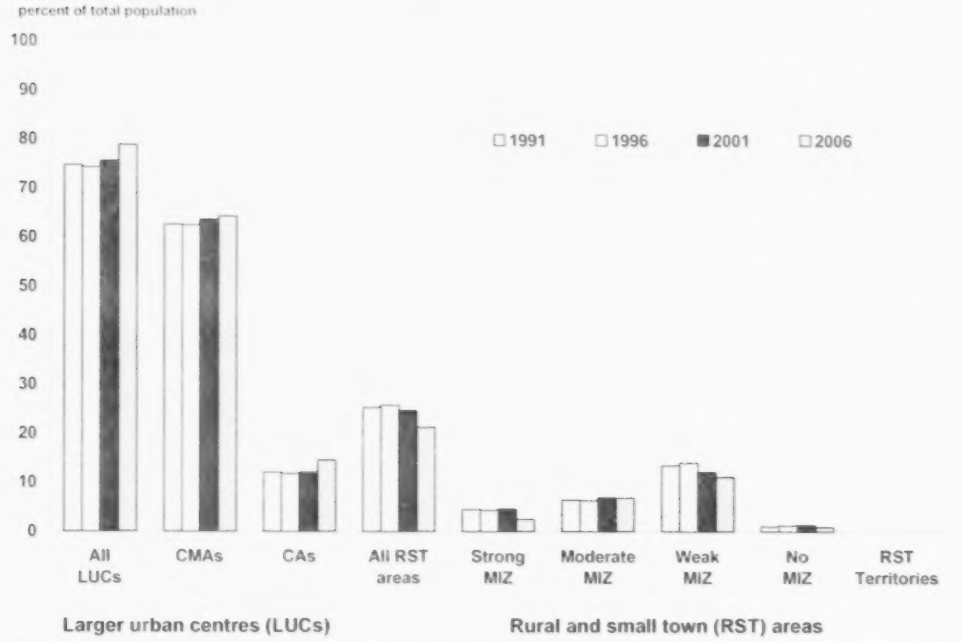
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.9 Slight growth in population share in Calgary and Edmonton Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs); rural and small town (RST) areas lost share (2001-2006) due to lower growth and reclassification, Alberta



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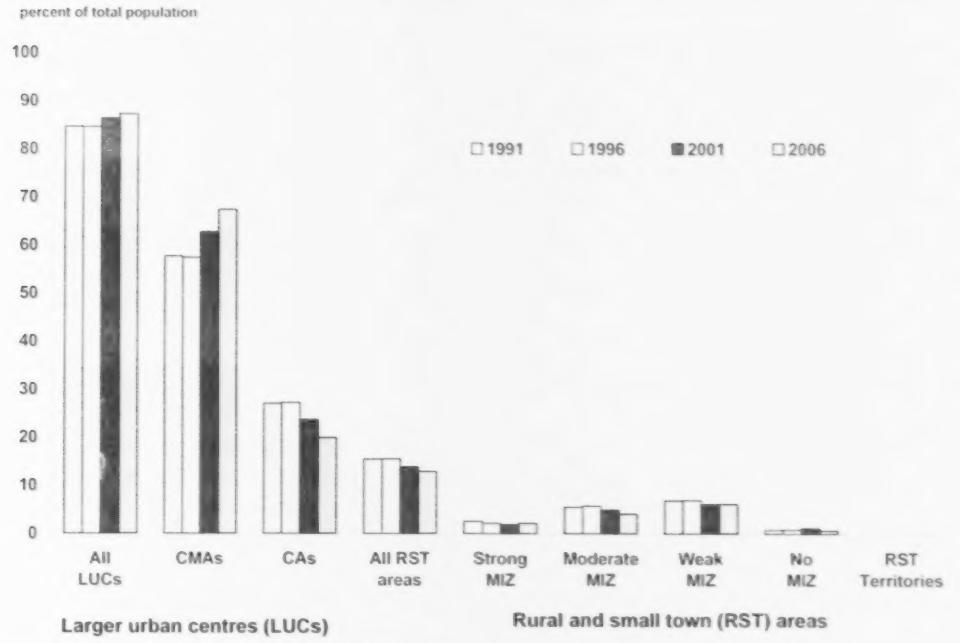
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.10 Declining population share in rural and small town areas due to lower growth and reclassification (in 2001 and 2006), British Columbia



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town.
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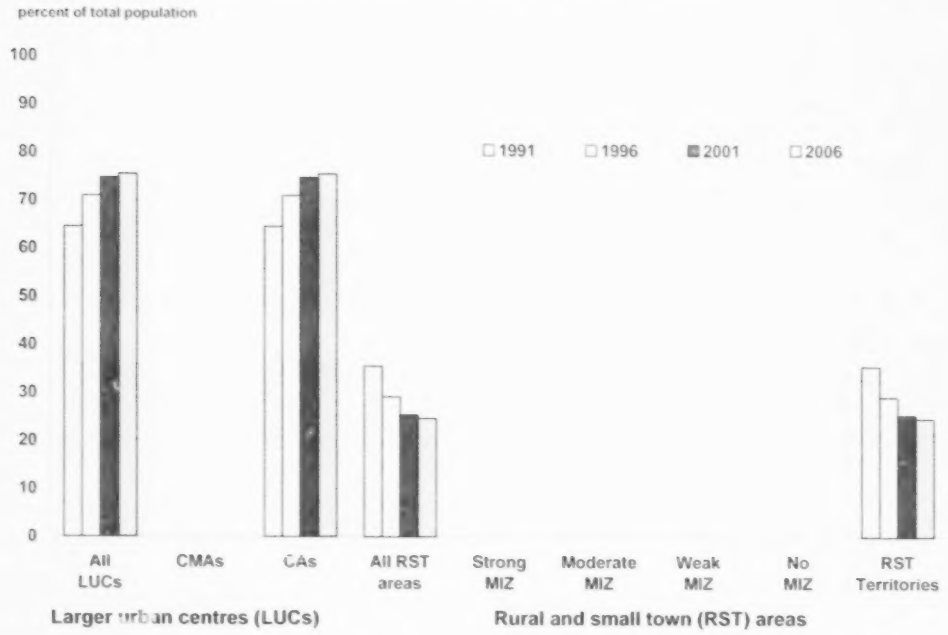
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.11 The share of the population is increasing in the Whitehorse Census Agglomeration (CA) due to stronger growth, Yukon



Note: MIZ = Metropolitan Influenced Zone; CMA = Census Metropolitan Area; LUC = Larger Urban Centre; RST = Rural and small town.
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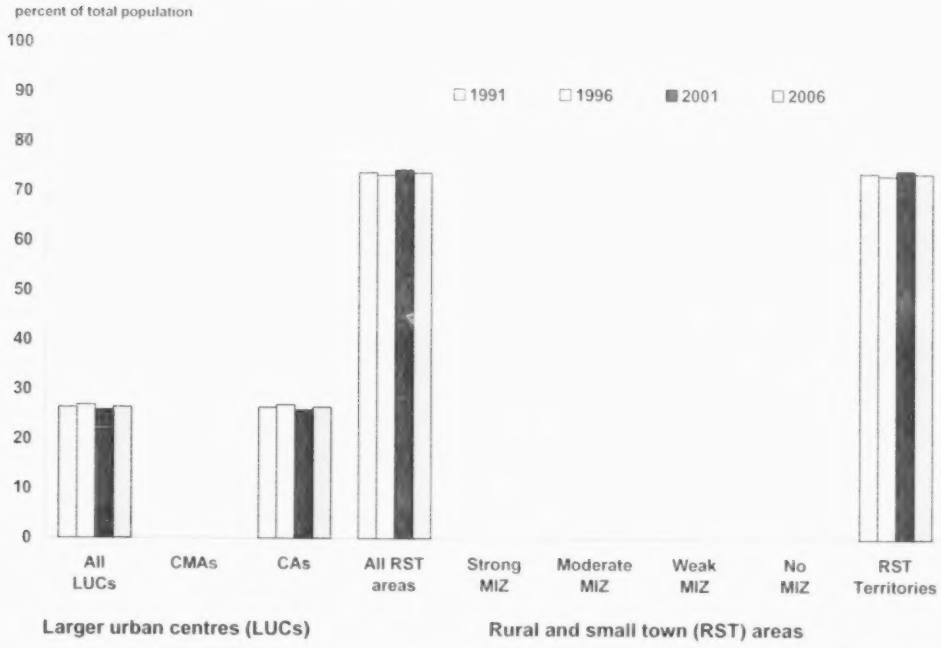
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Figure E.12 A constant share of the population in the Yellowknife Census Agglomeration (CA) and in the rural and small town areas, Northwest Territories and Nunavut



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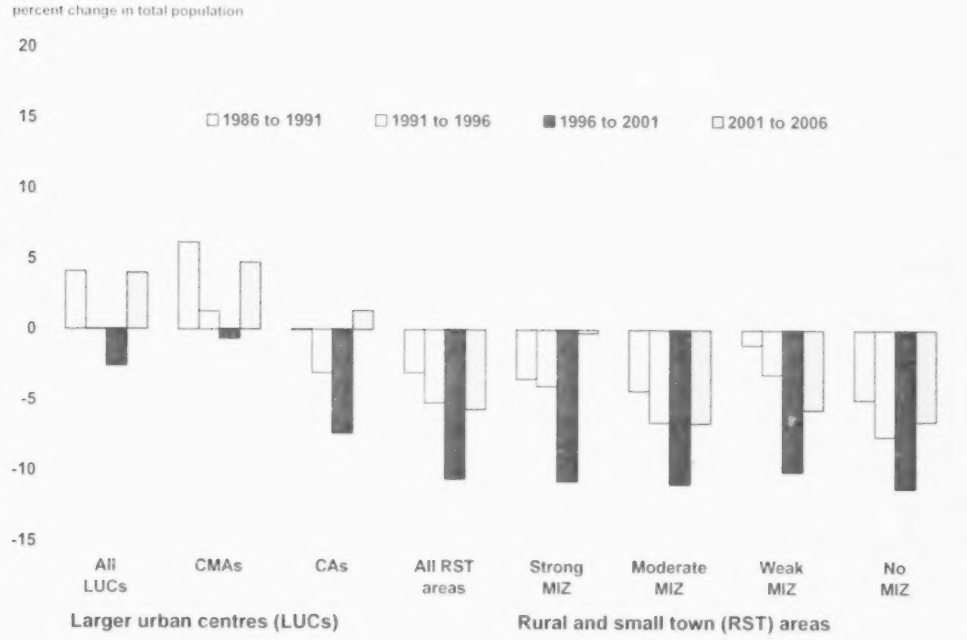
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1991 to 2006. Data are tabulated within current boundaries.

Appendix F: Five-year percent change in population for Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs) and Metropolitan Influence Zones (MIZ) up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

Figure F.1 Rural and small town areas report a declining population since 1986, Newfoundland and Labrador



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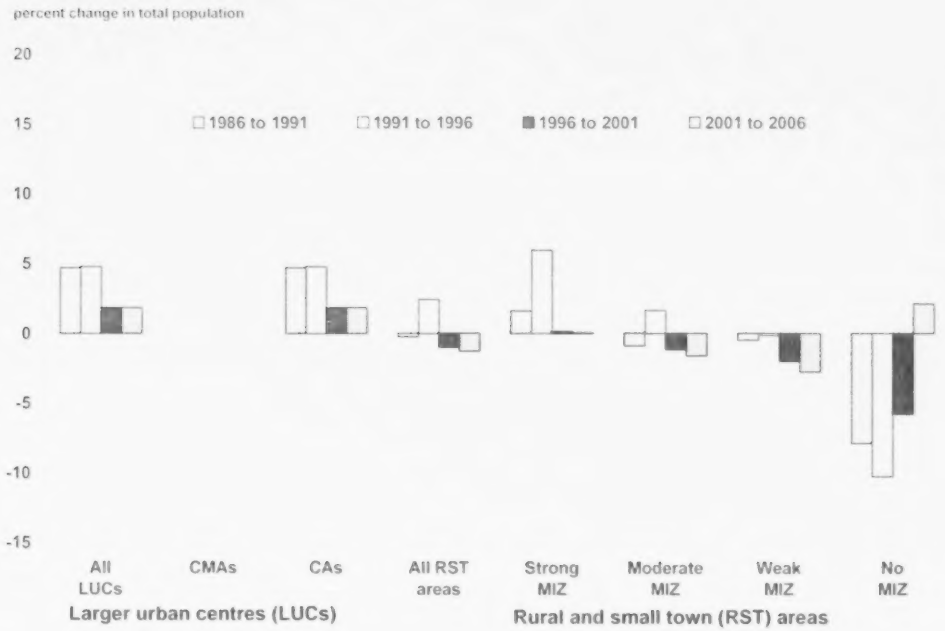
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.2 In Prince Edward Island, rural and small town population grew only from 1991 to 1996 – due to growth in the strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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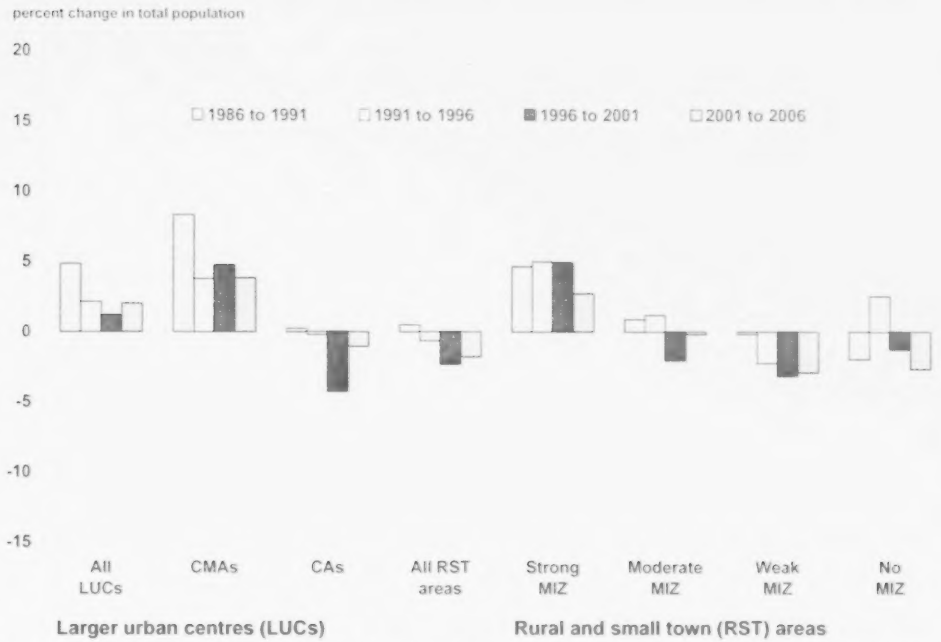
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.3 In Nova Scotia, continuous growth in the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and in the strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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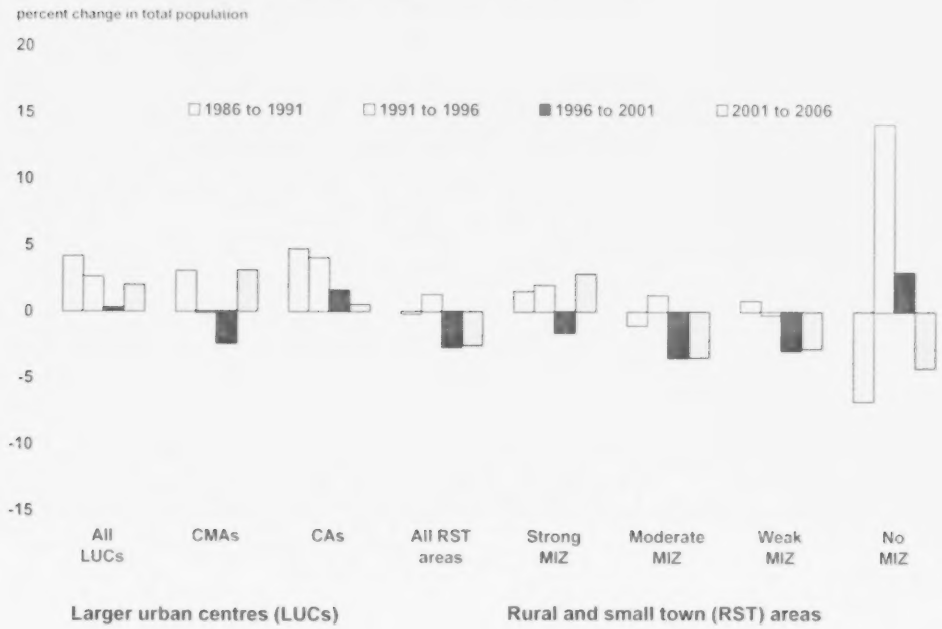
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.4 In New Brunswick, from 2001 to 2006, stronger population growth in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) (Saint John and Moncton) and in strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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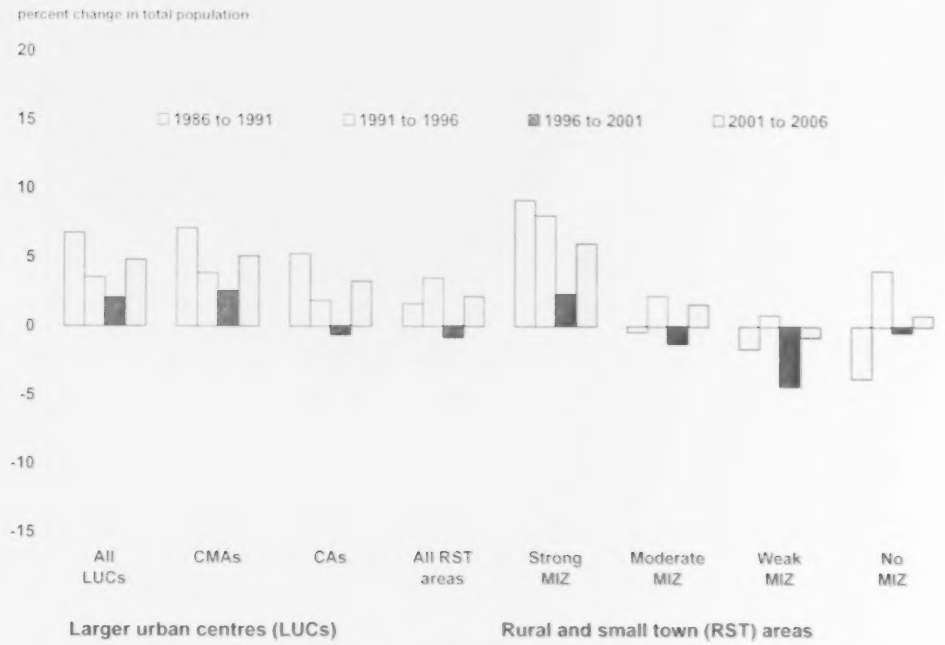
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.5 In Quebec, from 2001 to 2006, strong population growth in the larger cities Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and in strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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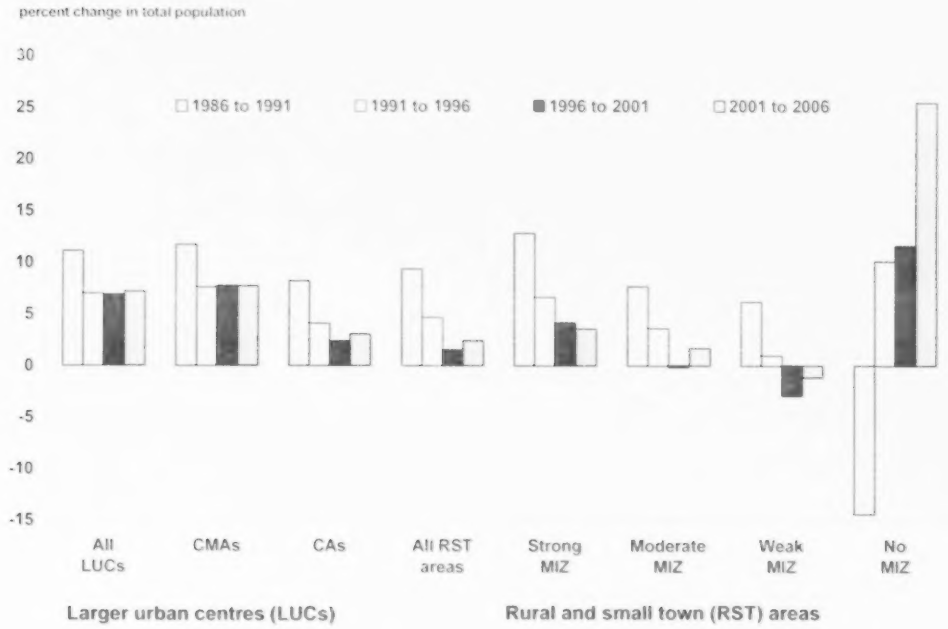
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.6 In Ontario, 2001 to 2006 strong population growth in the larger cities Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and in No Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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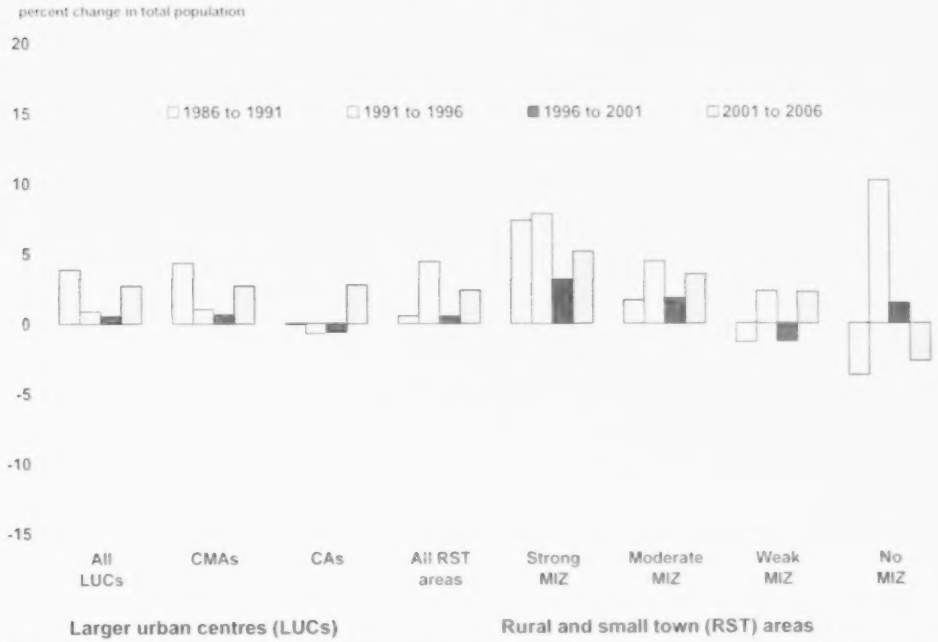
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.7 In Manitoba, consistent strong population growth in strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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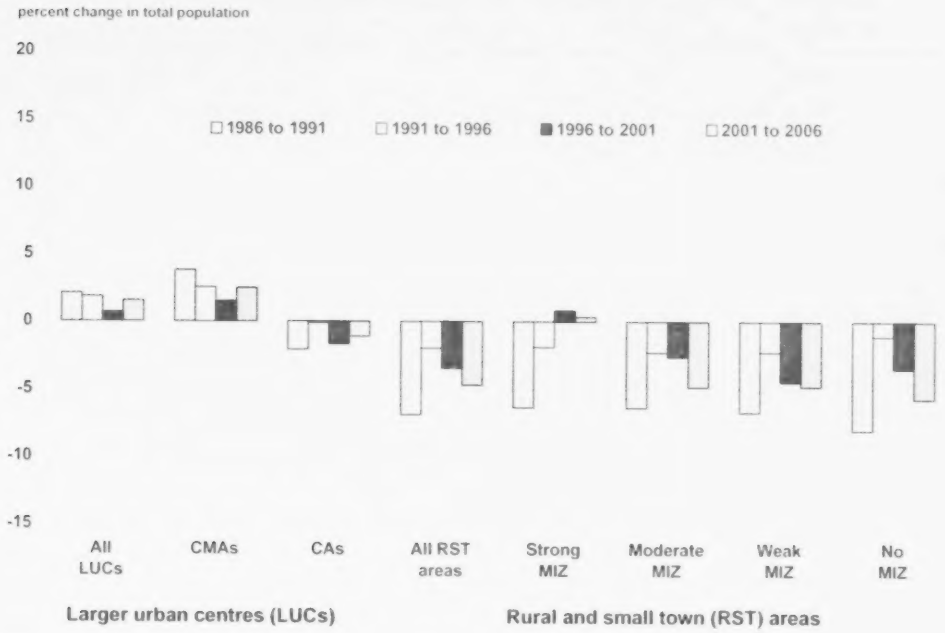
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.8 In Saskatchewan, population growth only in the Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) of Regina and Saskatoon in the 1986 to 2001 period



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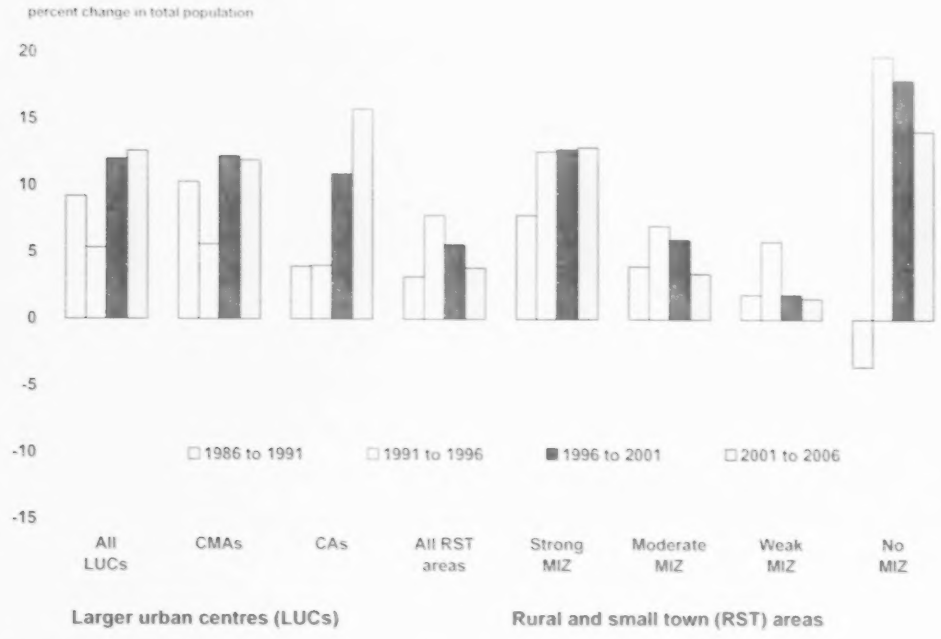
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.9 In Alberta, population growth was strongest in the 1990s in strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) and in no Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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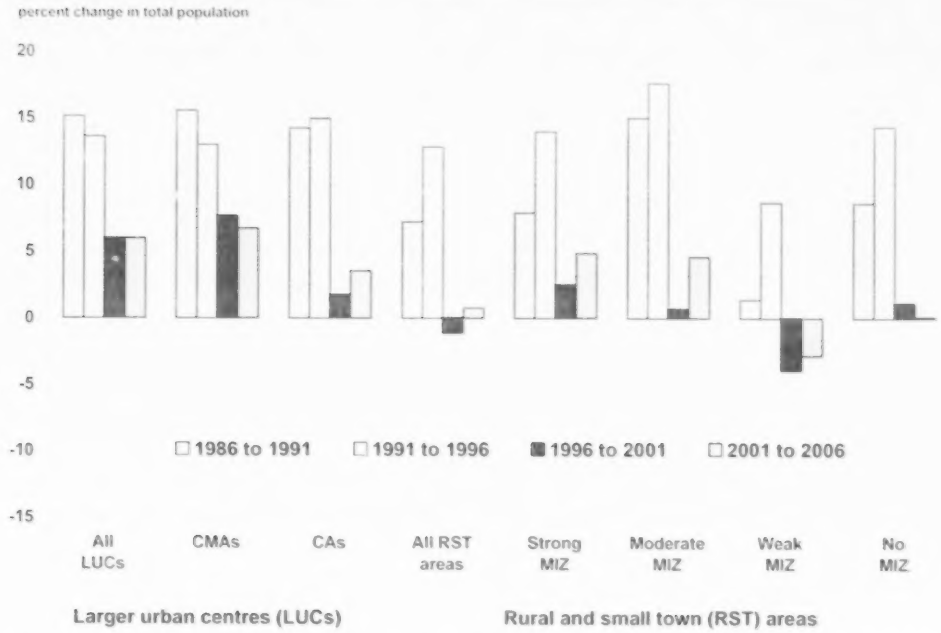
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

Figure F.10 In British Columbia, population grew more (1996 to 2001) in the larger cities (Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs): Vancouver, Victoria and Abbotsford) and in strong Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ)



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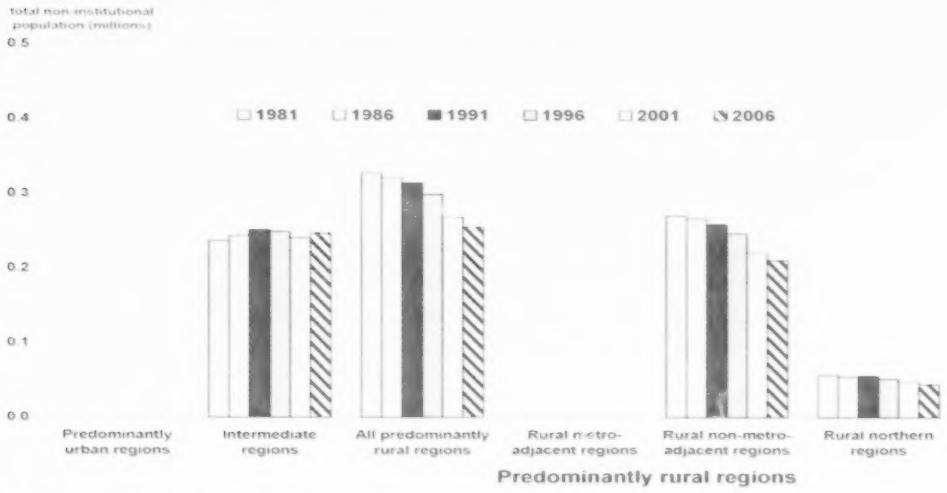
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006. Data are tabulated within constant boundaries.

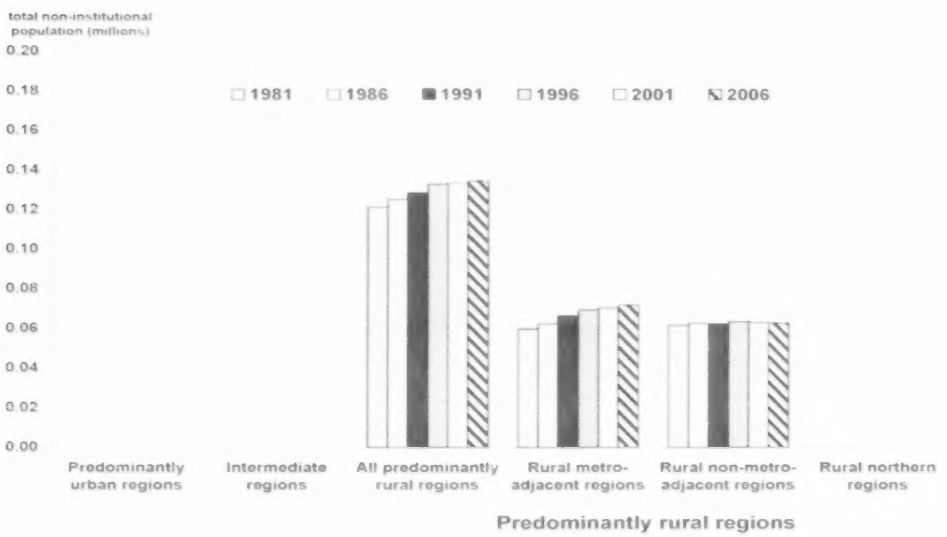
Appendix G: Population for Predominantly Urban, Intermediate and Predominantly Rural Regions up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

Figure G.1 Declining population in predominantly rural regions, Newfoundland and Labrador



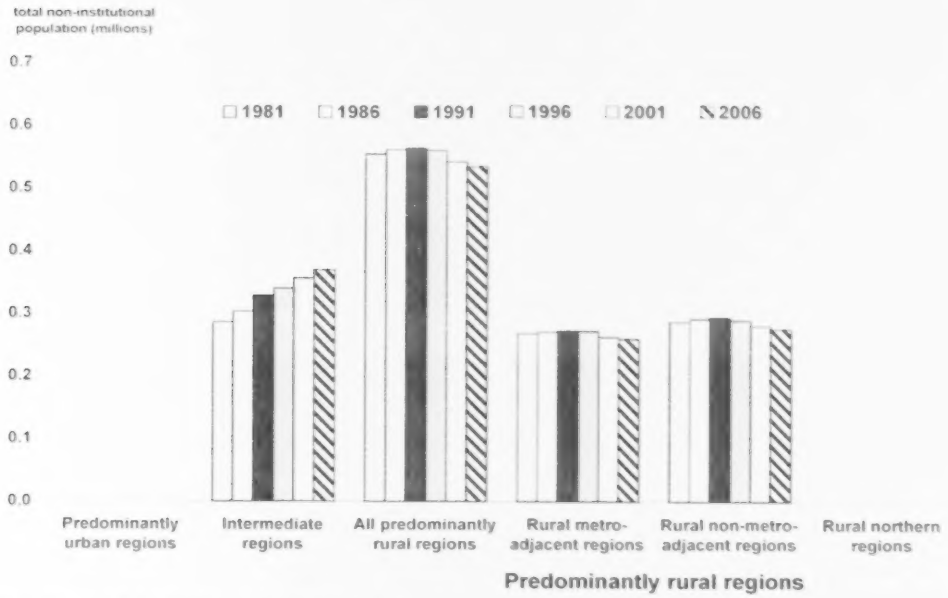
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.2 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent regions, Prince Edward Island



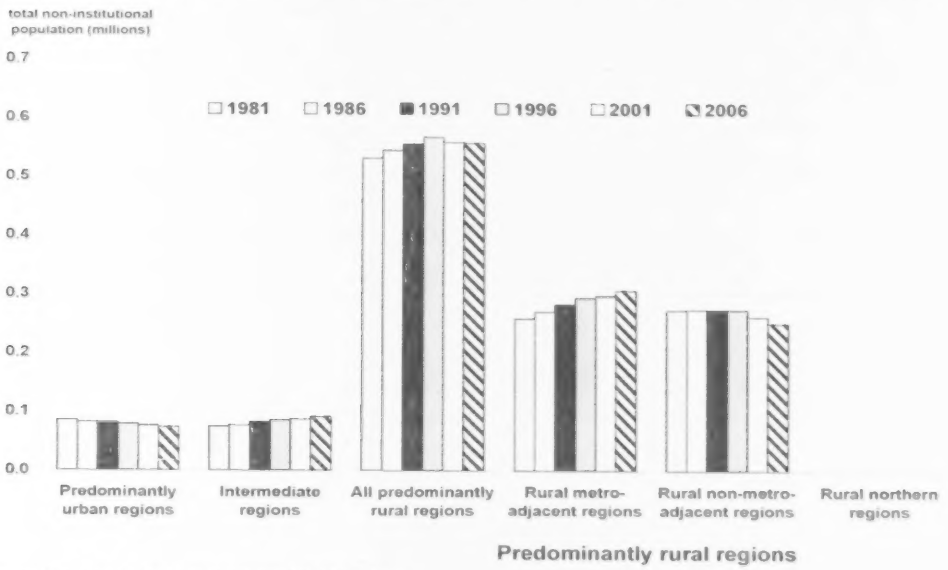
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.3 Declining population in predominantly rural regions since 1991 in Nova Scotia



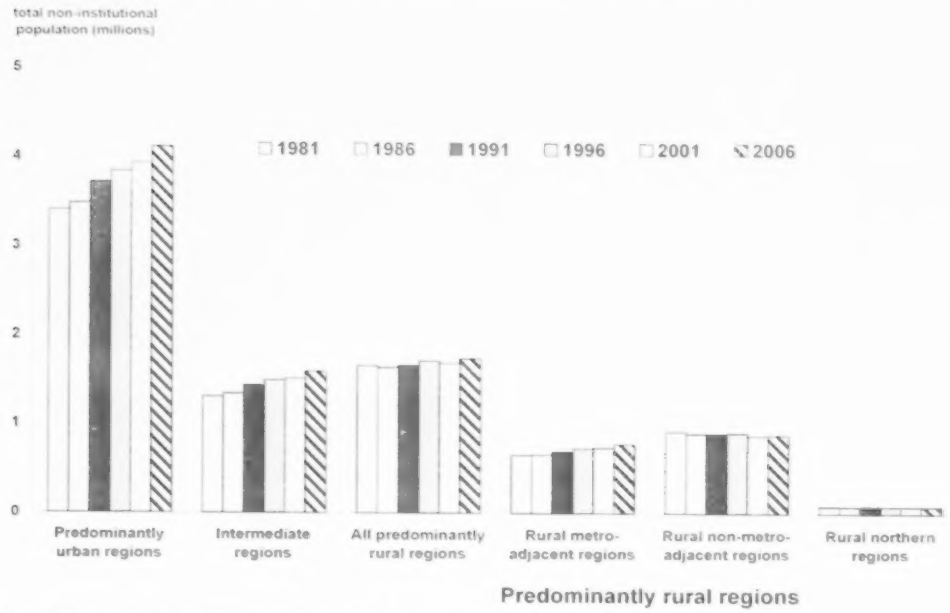
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.4 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent regions, New Brunswick



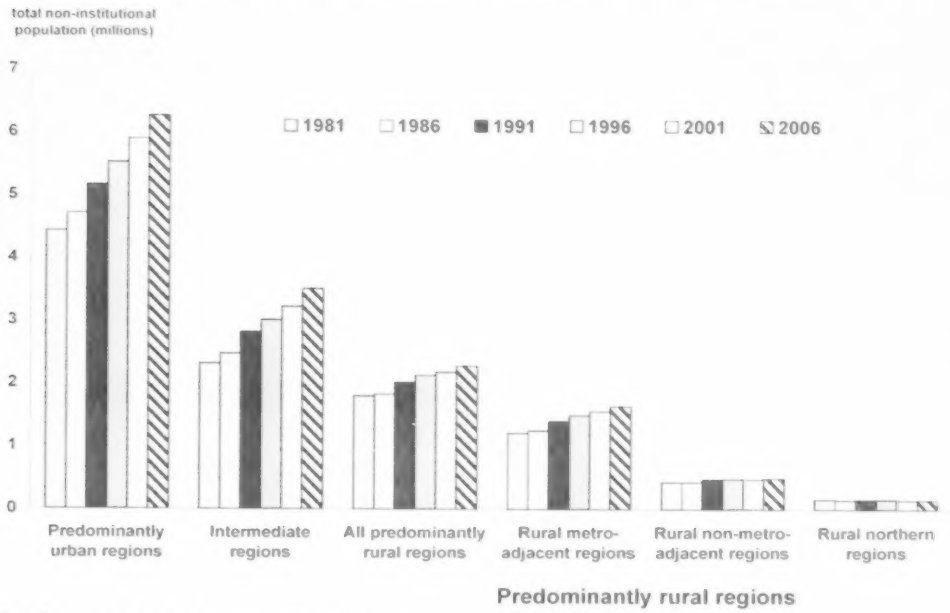
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.5 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent regions, Quebec



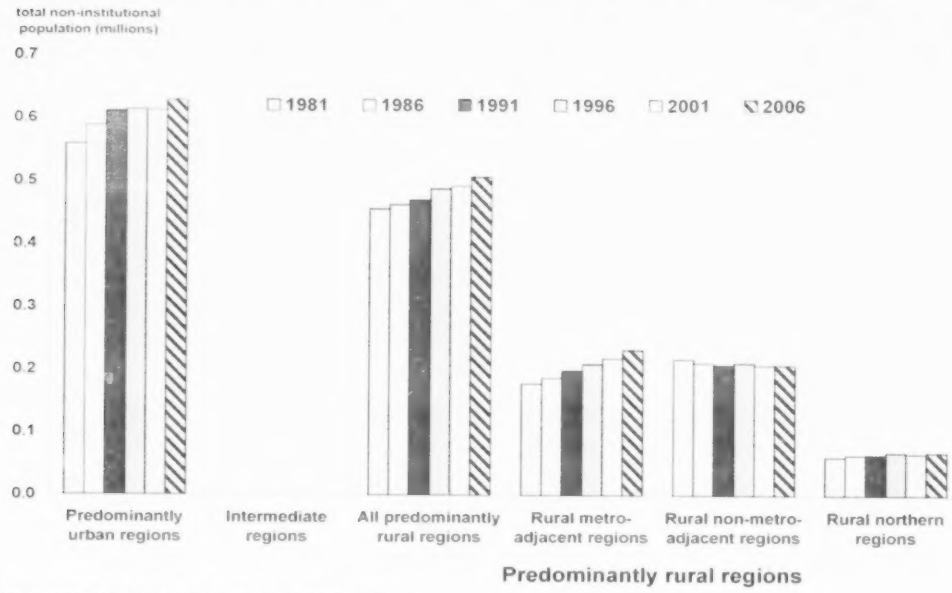
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.6 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent regions, Ontario



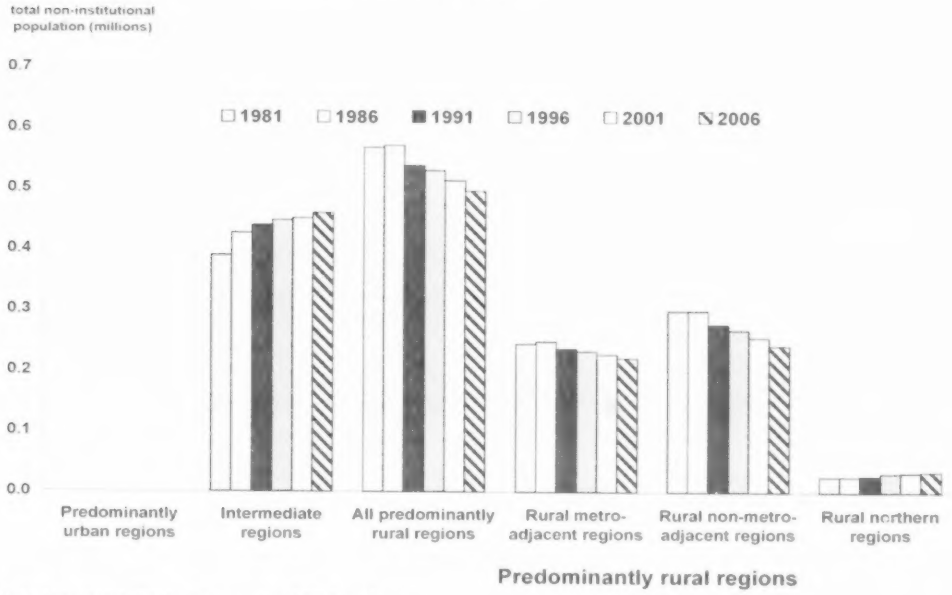
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.7 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent regions, Manitoba



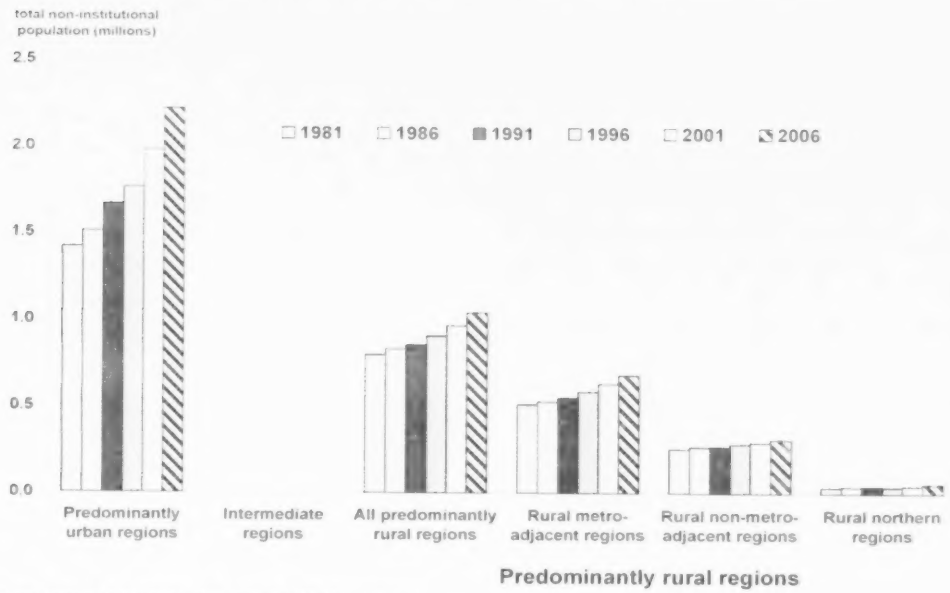
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.8 Rural metro-adjacent and rural non-metro-adjacent have a declining share of Saskatchewan's population



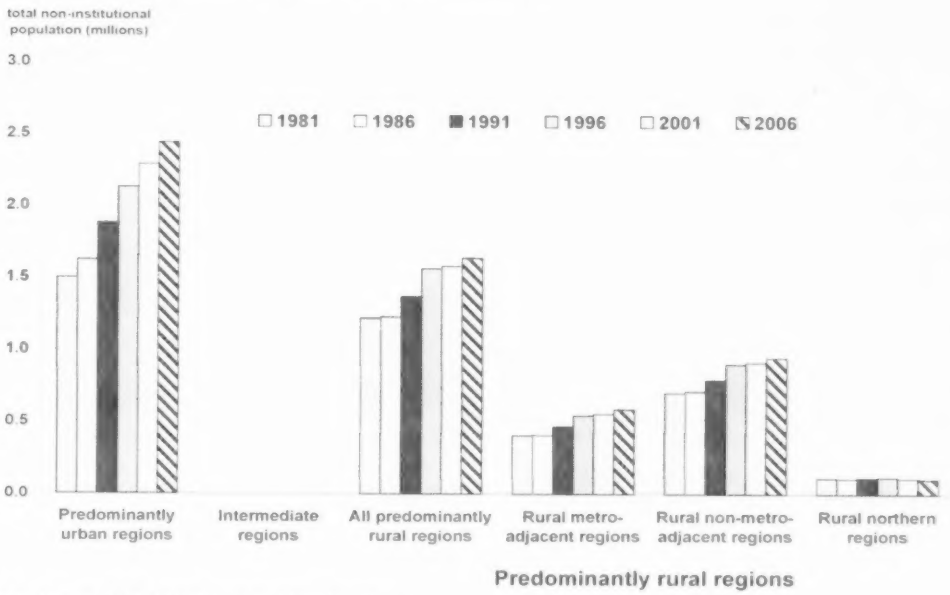
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.9 Growing population in predominantly rural regions, Alberta



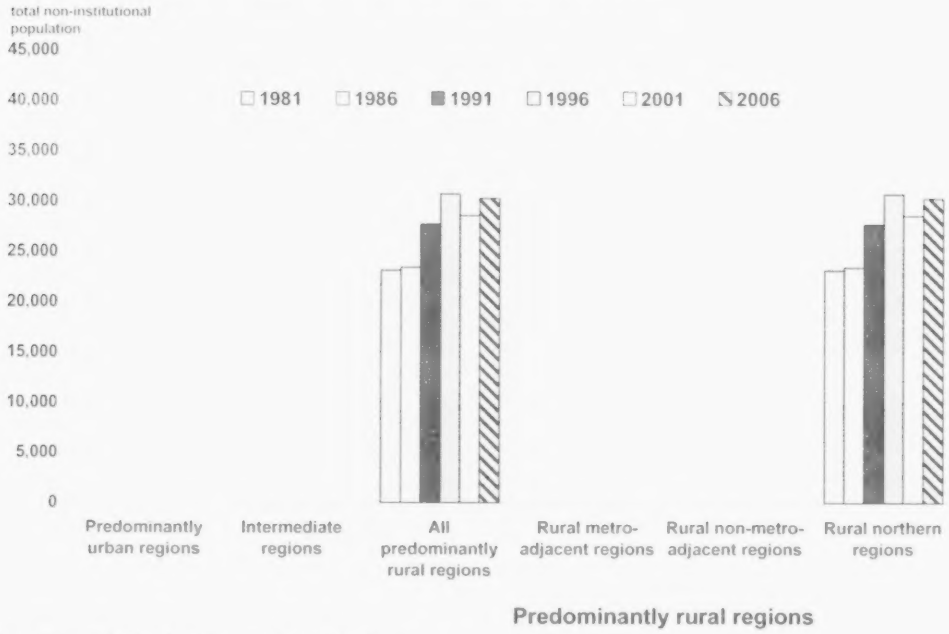
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.10 Growing population in rural metro-adjacent and rural non-metro adjacent regions, British Columbia



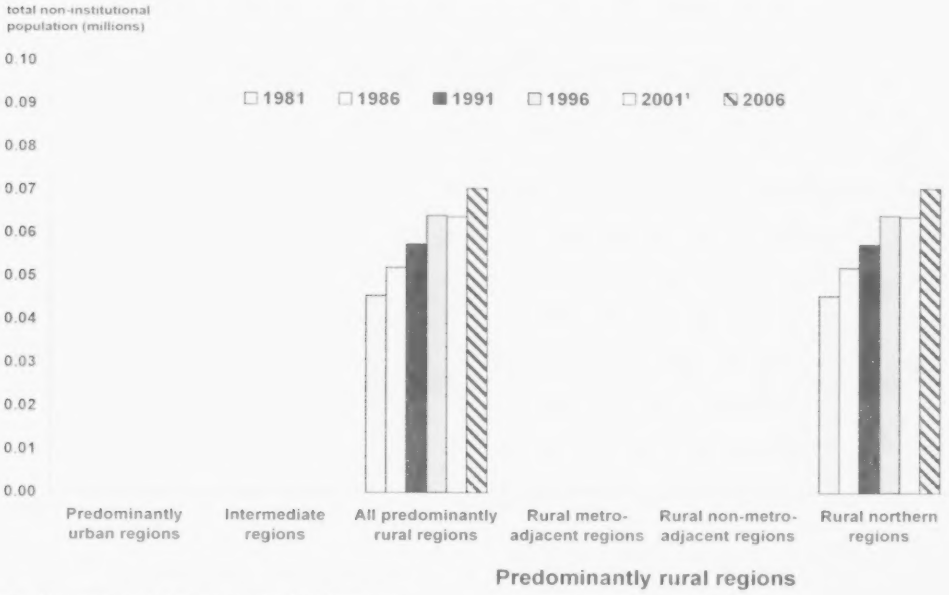
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure G.11 Little change in Yukon population since 1991



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

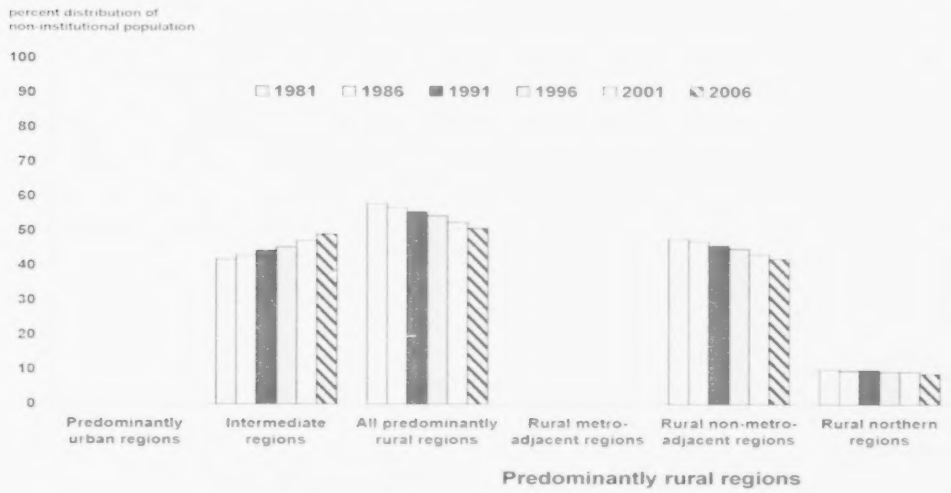
Figure G.12 Growing population in Northwest Territories and Nunavut



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

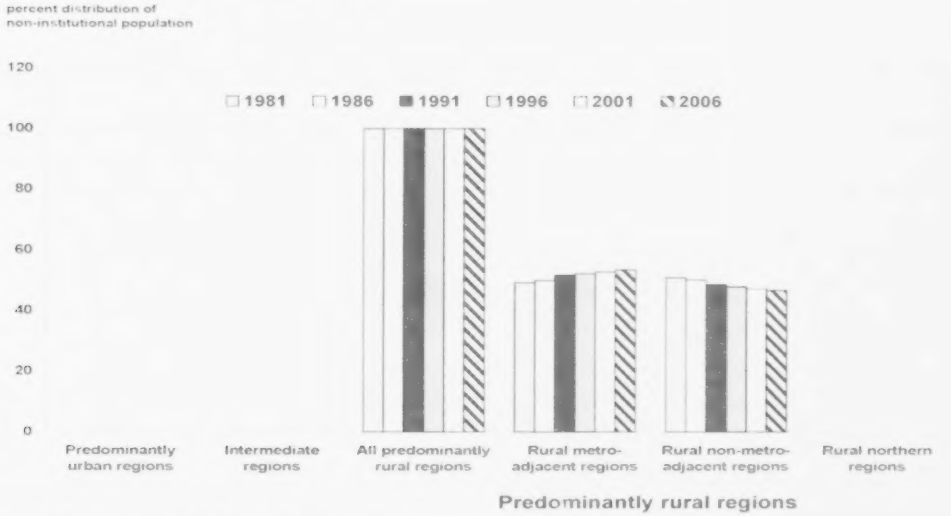
Appendix H Percent distribution of population across predominantly urban, intermediate and predominantly rural regions — Charts for each province and territory

Figure H.1 Declining share of total population in each type of rural region, Newfoundland and Labrador



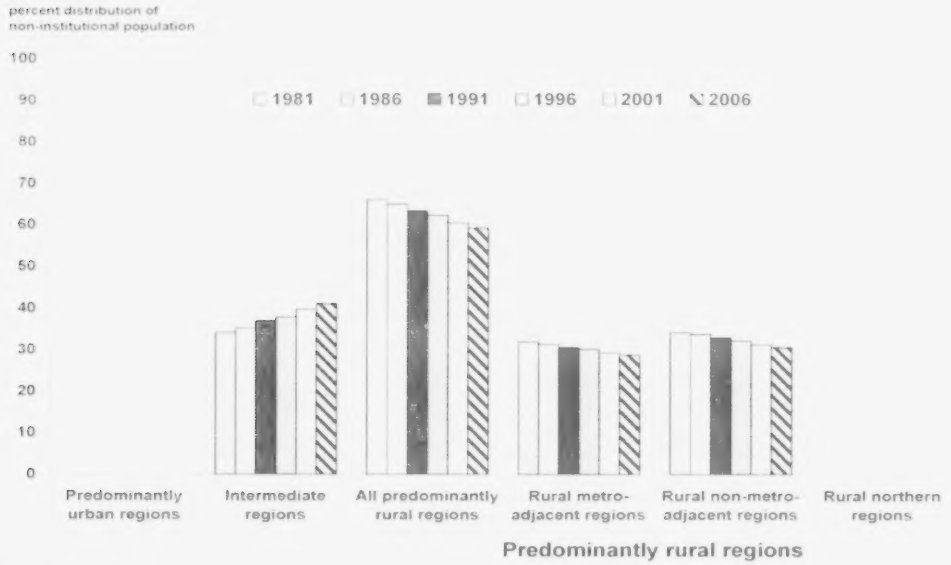
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.2 Declining share of total population in rural non-metro-adjacent regions, Prince Edward Island



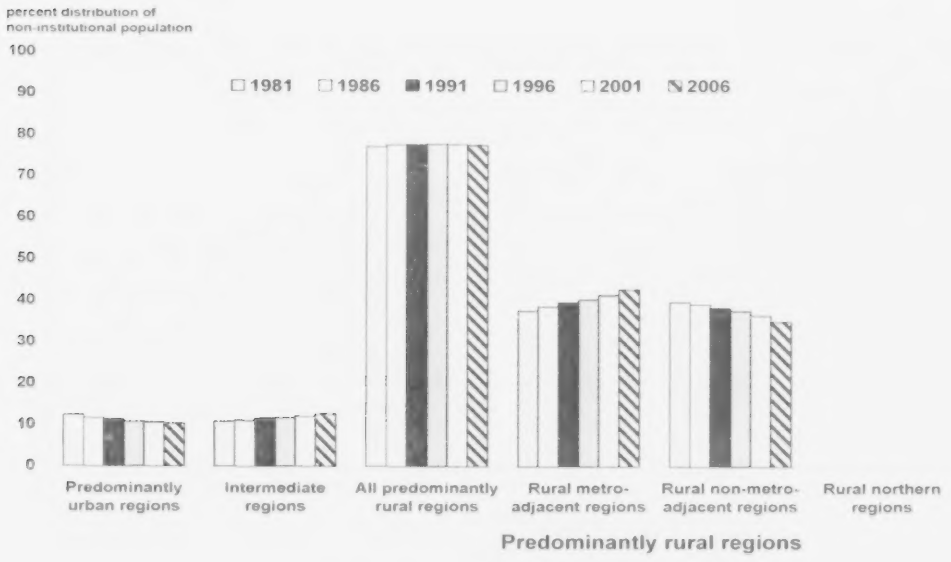
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.3 Declining share of total population in each type of rural region, Nova Scotia



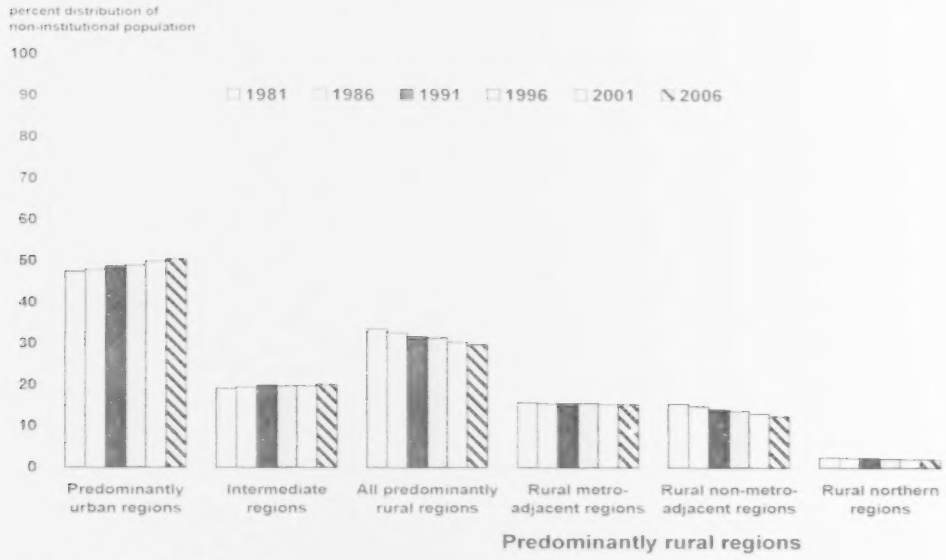
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.4 Constant share of New Brunswick population in predominantly rural regions



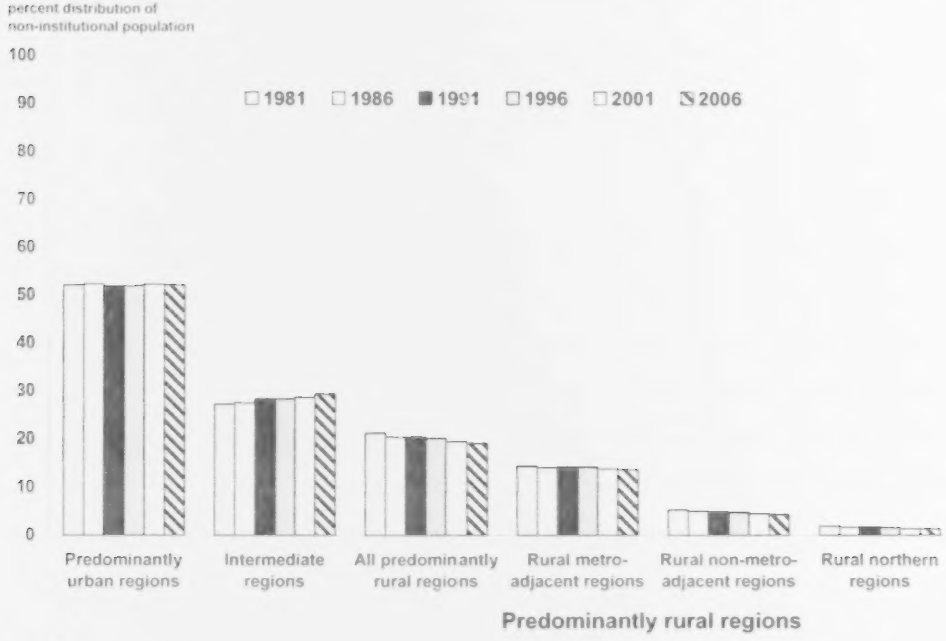
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.5 Declining share of total population in each type of rural region, Quebec



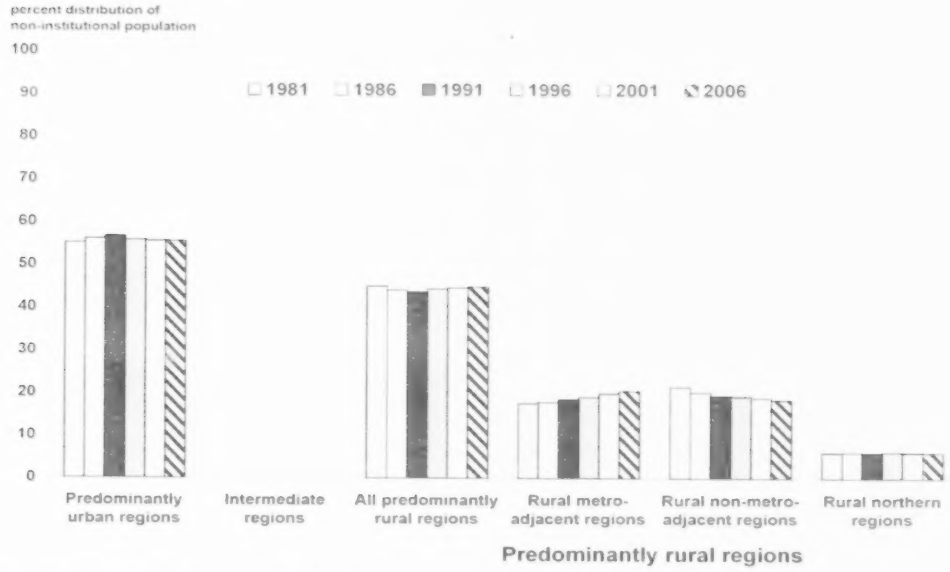
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.6 Declining share of total population in each type of rural region, Ontario



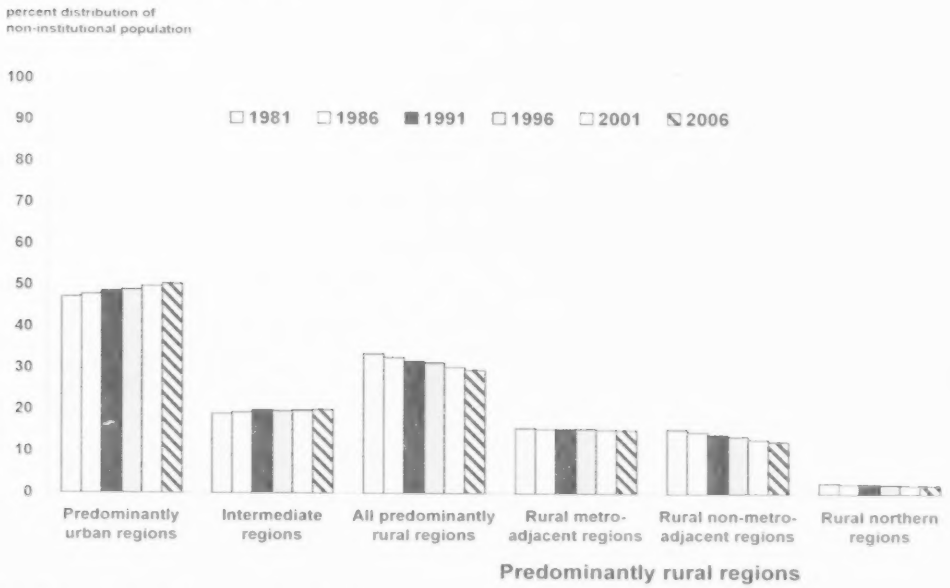
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.7 Increasing share of population in Manitoba's predominantly rural regions since 1991



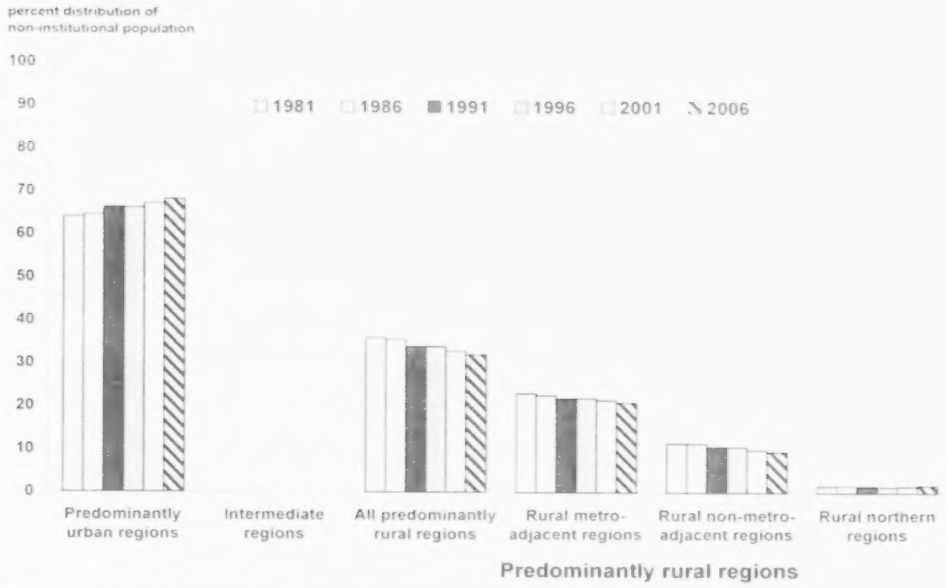
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.8 Declining share of total population in each type of rural region, Saskatchewan



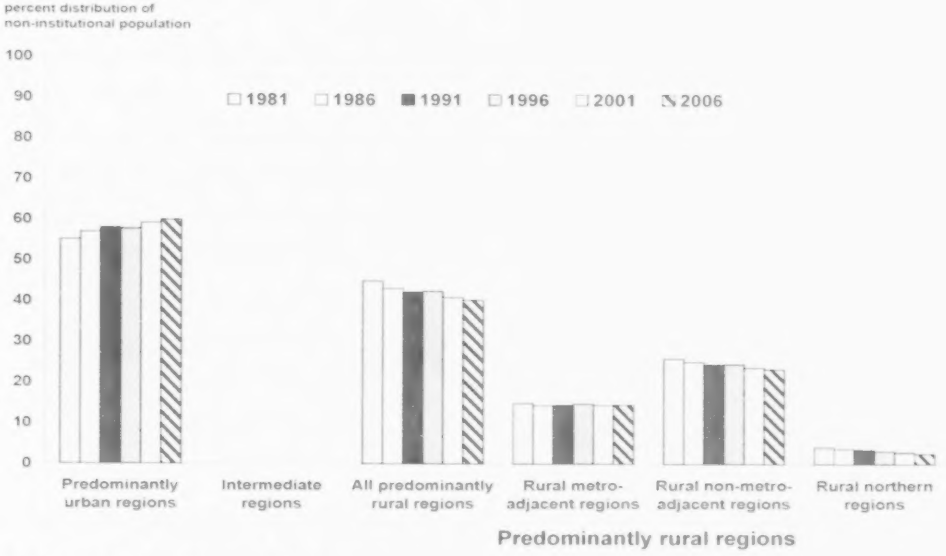
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure H.9 Rural metro-adjacent and rural non-metro-adjacent have a declining share of Alberta's total population



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

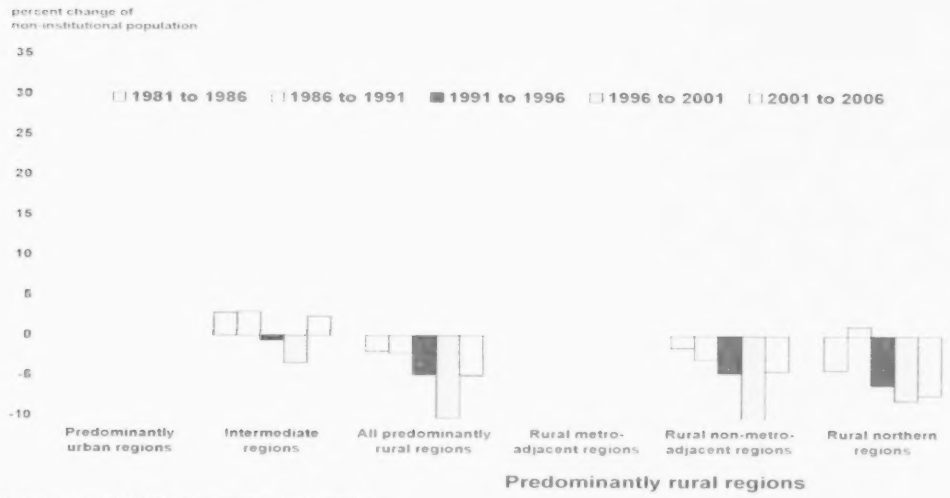
Figure H.10 Declining share of total population in each type of rural region, British Columbia



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

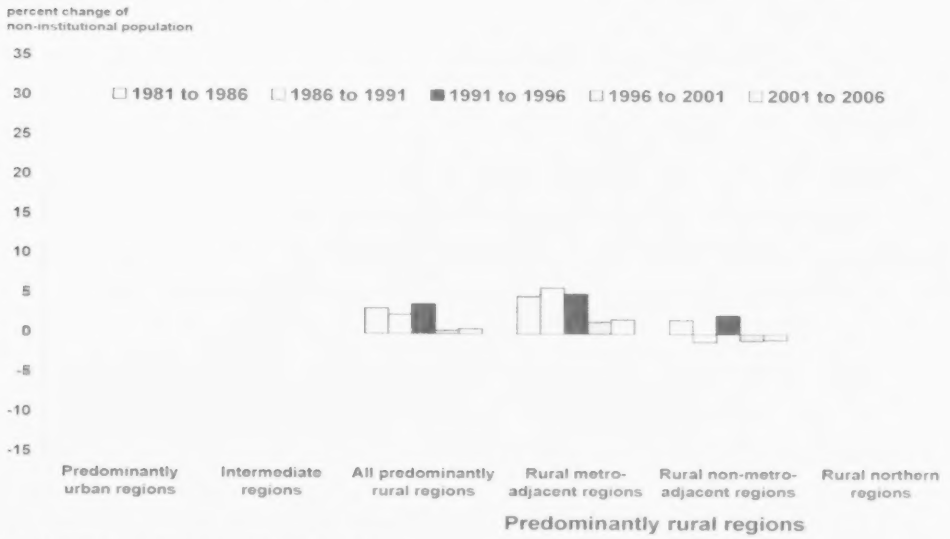
Appendix I: Five-year percent change in population for predominantly urban, intermediate and predominantly rural regions up to 2006: Charts for each province and territory

Figure I.1 Continuous decline in predominantly rural population in Newfoundland and Labrador



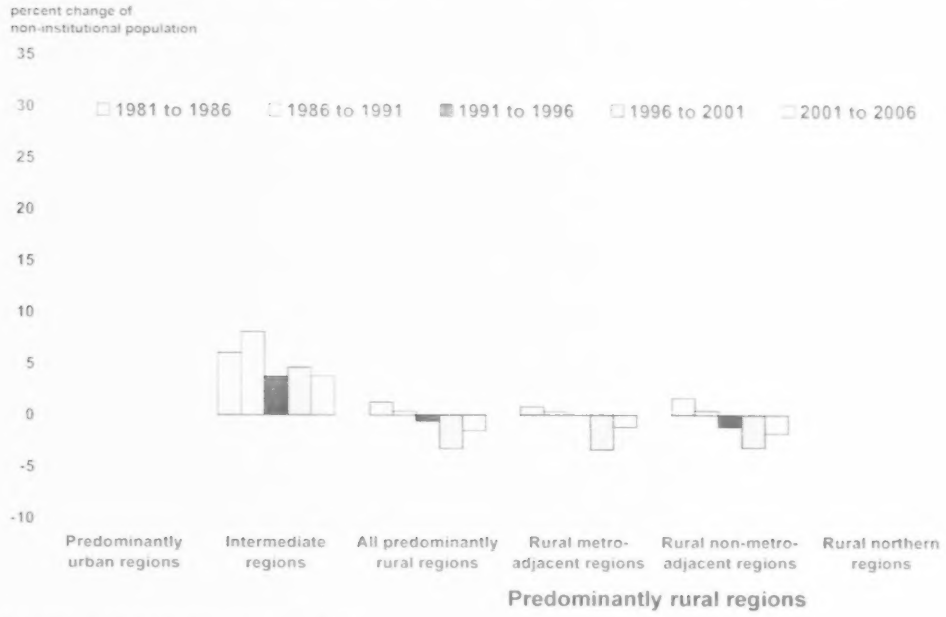
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.2 Continuous growth in rural metro-adjacent regions in Prince Edward Island



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.3 Predominantly rural population decline since 1991 in Nova Scotia

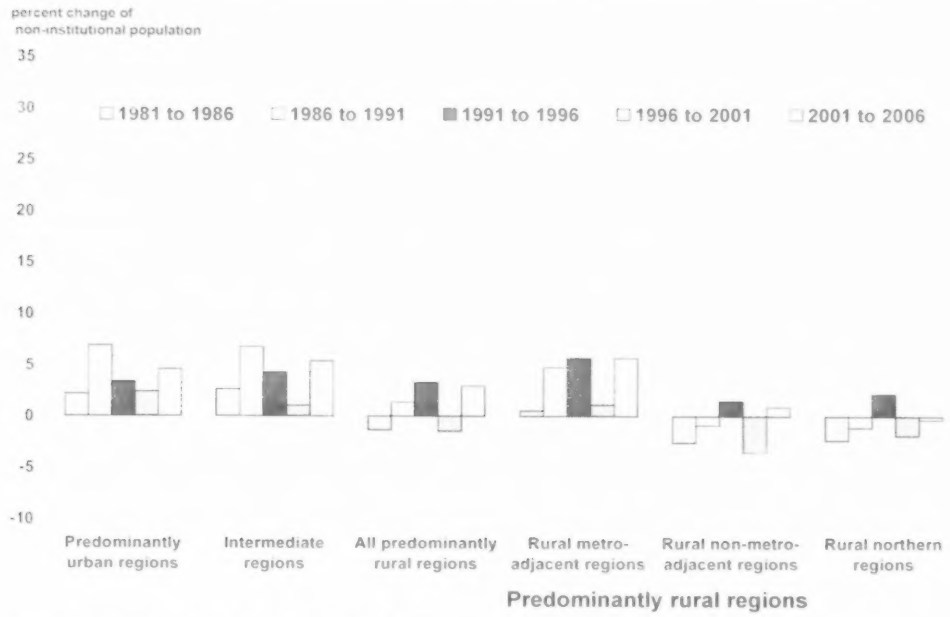


Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.4 Population decline in rural non-metro-adjacent regions since 1996 in New Brunswick

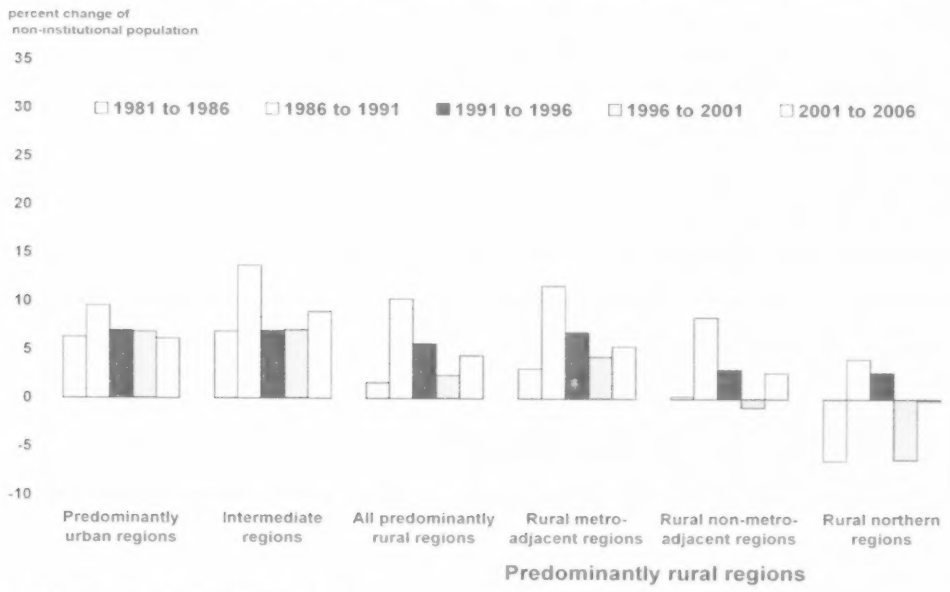
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.5 Decline in population in rural northern regions since 1996 in Quebec



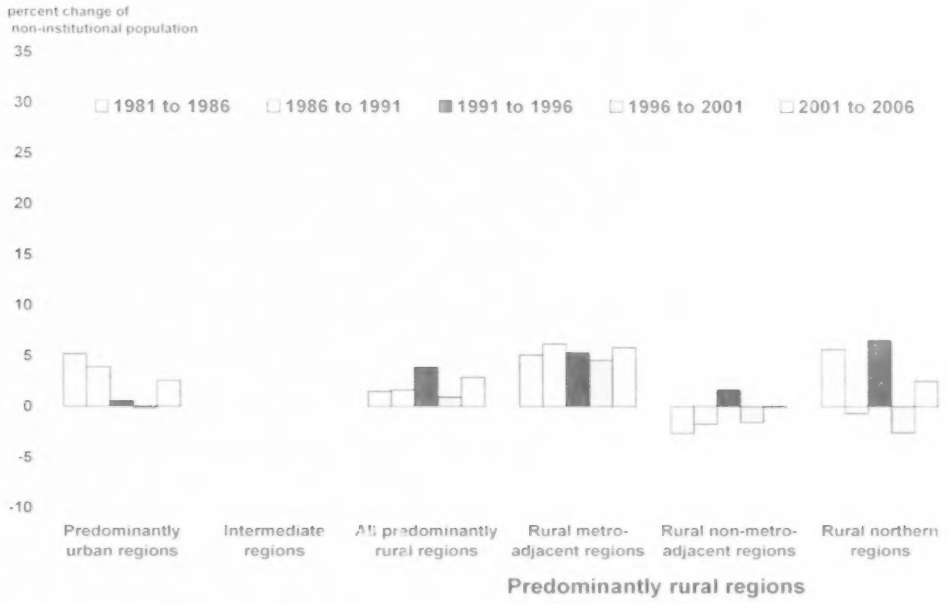
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.6 Declining population in rural northern regions since 1996 in Ontario



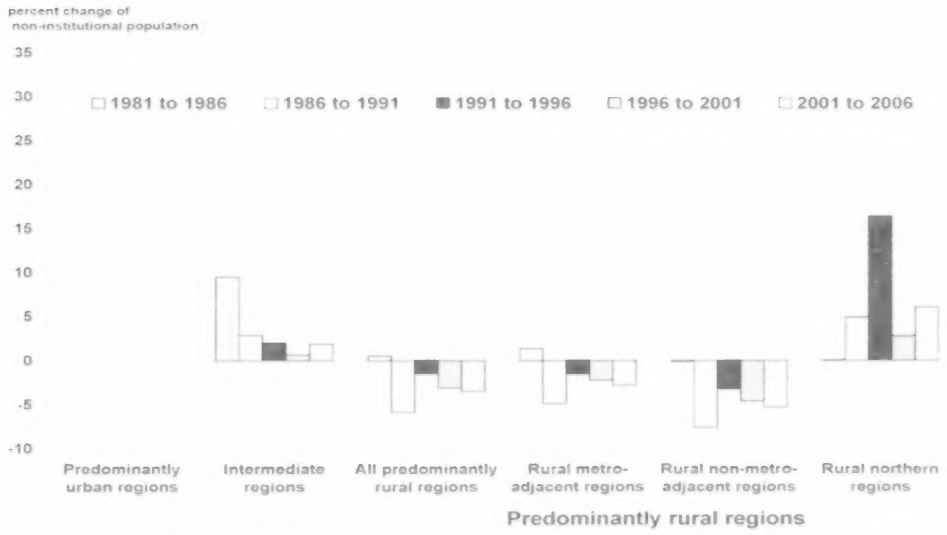
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.7 Continuous strong growth in rural metro-adjacent regions in Manitoba, 1981 to 2006



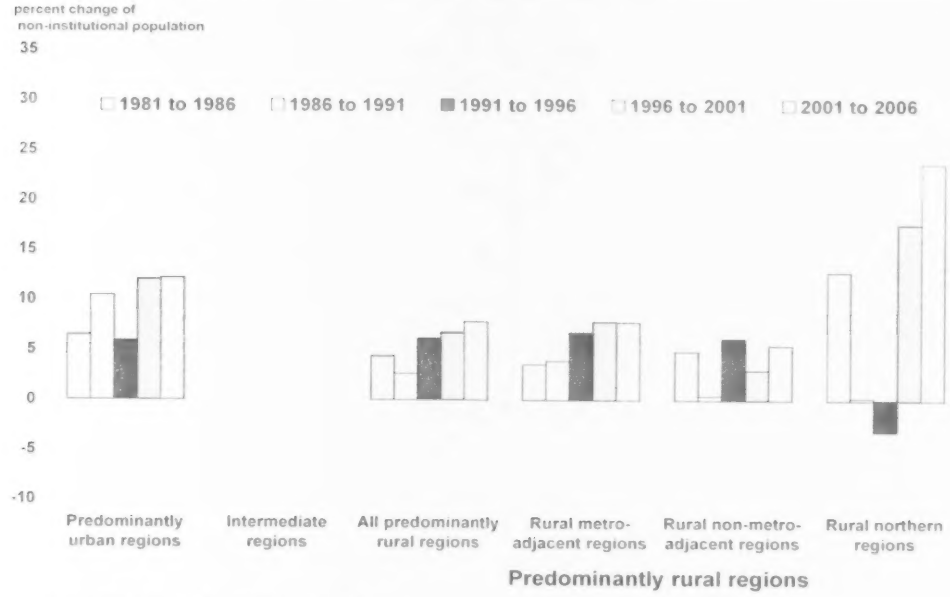
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.8 Continuous population growth in rural northern regions of Saskatchewan, 1981 to 2006



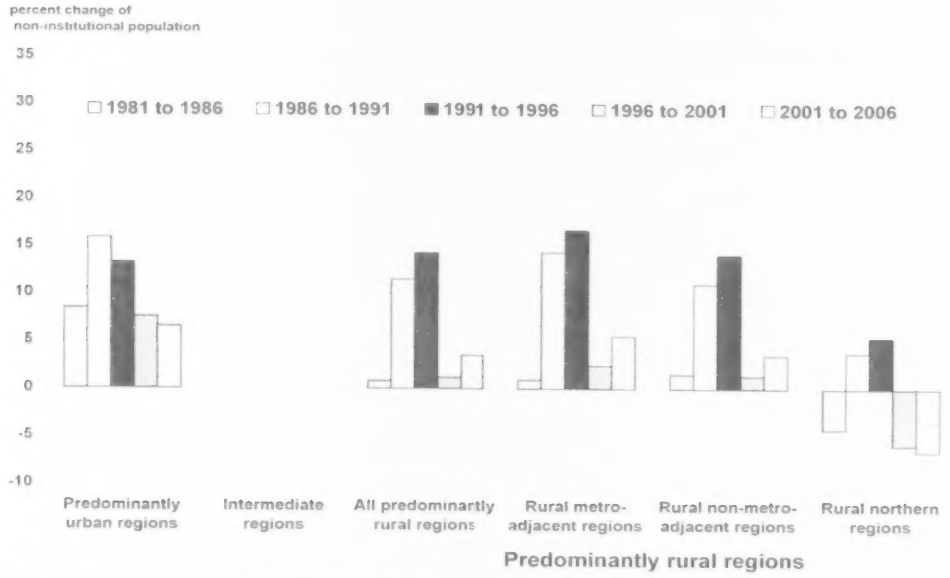
Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.9 Strong population growth in rural northern regions since 1996 in Alberta



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.10 Declining population in rural northern regions since 1996 in British Columbia

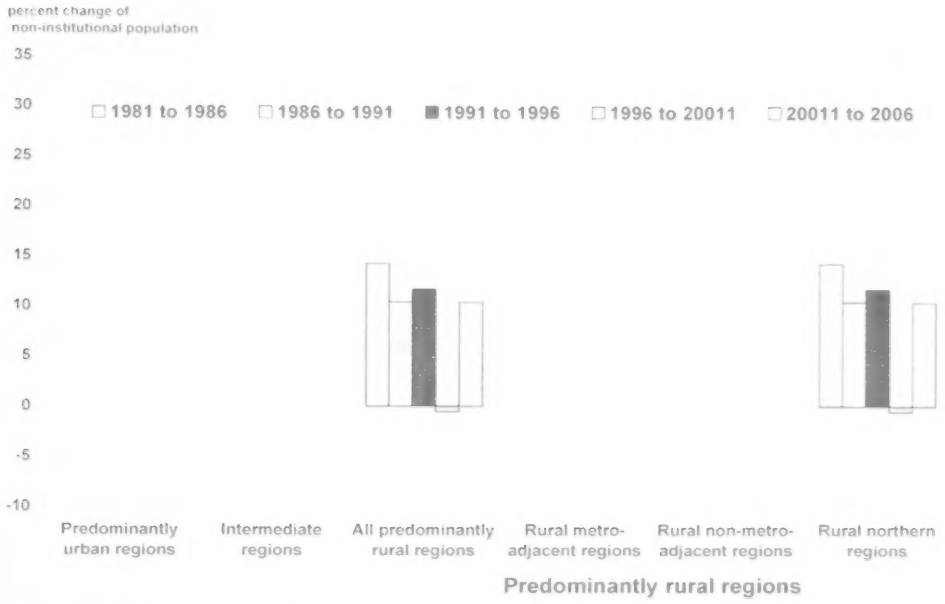


Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.11 Population decline in Yukon from 1996 to 2001

Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Figure I.12 Population growth in most intercensal periods, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1981 to 2006



Note: Data are tabulated within constant 1996 boundaries.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Appendix J Census rural and census urban population up to 2006: Tables for Canada and for each province and territory

Table J.1-1 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Canada (excluding Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Percent distribution of census rural population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	(2)+(5)	=(10)/(7)*100	=(1)/(3)*100	=(12)/(7)*100		
1851							2 436 297	319 079	2 117 218			87		
1861							3 229 633	507 220	2 722 413			84	33	14
1871							3 689 257	728 343	2 960 914			80	10	1
1881							4 324 810	1 109 507	3 215 303			74	27	4
1891							4 833 239	1 657 068	3 296 141			68	19	1
1901							5 371 315	2 014 222	3 357 093			63	16	1
1911							7 206 643	3 272 947	3 933 696			55	31	9
1921							8 787 949	4 352 122	4 435 827			50	16	6
1931	66 218	3 223 122	3 289 340	5 534 990	1 568 713	7 071 693	10 982 833	5 570 698	5 412 135	67	2	46	14	4
1941	35 527	3 116 922	3 152 449	6 215 092	2 122 172	8 337 264	11 489 713	6 250 619	5 239 094	59	1	46	6	5
1951	84 254	2 827 660	2 911 914	8 538 681	2 533 734	11 072 415	13 984 329	8 622 935	5 361 394	53	3	38	19	1
1956	115 168	2 631 536	2 746 705	10 592 572	2 710 013	13 302 585	16 040 289	10 707 740	5 341 548	49	4	33	24	0
1961	55 815	2 072 720	2 128 535	12 630 809	3 441 480	16 072 289	18 200 621	12 686 421	5 514 200	38	3	30	19	1
1966	46 824	1 913 622	1 960 443	14 661 576	3 349 741	18 011 317	19 571 760	14 708 357	5 263 403	30	2	27	16	1
1971	69 735	1 419 745	1 489 480	16 312 570	3 712 655	20 025 225	21 515 115	16 382 740	5 132 370	28	5	24	17	2
1976	50 210	1 225 486	1 275 696	17 402 280	4 370 175	21 672 455	22 508 150	17 332 496	5 166 655	23	2	24	6	1
1981	43 797	1 037 840	1 081 637	19 367 331	4 835 319	23 110 650	24 274 287	18 995 128	5 875 159	19	4	24	6	1
1986	40 235	890 480	930 715	19 272 405	5 030 440	24 302 845	25 233 560	19 312 670	5 920 890	16	4	23	5	1
1991	34 905	830 990	865 895	20 534 475	5 511 080	26 045 555	27 211 410	20 865 380	6 346 030	13	4	23	5	1
1996	32 305	819 105	851 410	22 383 690	5 511 120	27 893 190	28 751 590	22 415 365	6 336 225	13	4	22	7	0
2001	31 590	695 755	727 345	23 924 365	5 307 737	29 567 180	29 914 315	23 960 846	6 053 467	11	4	20	6	0
2006							31 511 567	25 276 080	6 235 581			20	6	0

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1 000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1 000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year.

Historical data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population in agricultural holdings with sales of $1 200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J 1-2 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Canada, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent (%) of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census rural	Rural population as a percent (%) of the total population	Previous percent change in rural population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	number	percent	percent	percent	percent	percent
1851							2 436 297	358 076	2 078 221			85		
1861							3 229 633	587 220	2 642 413			82	27	27
1871							3 689 257	722 343	2 966 914			80	12	12
1881							4 324 810	1 109 587	3 215 300			74	54	8
1891							4 833 239	1 537 068	3 296 141			68	39	3
1901							5 371 315	2 014 222	3 357 160			63	31	2
1911							7 221 662	3 276 812	3 944 850			55	63	18
1921							8 800 249	4 353 428	4 446 821			51	33	13
1931							10 376 379	5 572 058	4 804 321			46	28	8
1941							11 506 655	6 252 416	5 254 239			46	13	9
1951							14 009 429	8 628 201	5 381 134			38	38	2
1956							16 080 791	10 714 955	5 365 836			33	24	0
1961							18 238 247	12 700 368	5 537 879			30	19	3
1966							20 014 880	14 726 759	5 288 121			26	16	-4
1971							21 568 305	16 410 795	5 157 510			24	11	-2
1976							22 992 604	17 366 970	5 625 625			24	9	9
1981							24 343 181	18 435 923	5 907 254			24	6	5
1986							25 309 331	19 352 880	5 956 450			24	5	1
1991							27 296 859	20 906 872	6 389 984			23	8	7
1996							28 846 758	22 461 207	6 385 551			22	7	0
2001							30 007 094	23 906 211	6 096 883			20	-5	-5
2006							31 612 897	25 350 743	6 262 154			20	3	3

Note: The "census rural" population for 1851 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.
Previous to 1951, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J.2 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1951 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)+(5)	(7)=(3)+(6)	(8)=(1)+(4)	(9)=(2)+(5)	(10)=(2)/(9)*100	(11)=(1)/(3)*100	(12)=(9)/(7)*100		
1951	4 519	15 456	19 975	150 276	191 165	341 441	361 416	154 795	206 621	7	23	57		
1956	2 917	10 138	13 055	182 335	219 684	402 019	415 074	185 252	229 822	4	22	55	20	11
1961	2 013	9 077	11 090	230 007	216 756	446 763	457 853	232 020	225 833	4	18	49	25	-2
1966	781	8 455	9 236	265 908	218 252	484 160	493 396	266 689	226 707	4	8	46	15	0
1971	631	4 525	5 156	298 169	218 775	516 944	522 100	298 800	223 300	2	12	43	12	-2
1976	685	3 070	3 755	327 585	226 380	553 965	557 720	328 270	229 450	1	18	41	10	3
1981	569	1 925	2 494	332 329	232 858	565 187	567 681	332 898	234 783	1	23	41	1	2
1986	420	1 685	2 105	334 310	231 935	566 245	568 350	334 730	233 620	1	20	41	1	0
1991	410	1 645	2 055	304 045	260 378	564 423	568 475	304 455	264 023	1	20	46	9	13
1996	300	1 380	1 680	313 520	236 595	550 115	551 795	313 820	237 975	1	18	43	-3	-10
2001	225	930	1 155	295 971	215 804	511 775	512 930	296 196	216 734	0	19	42	-6	-9
2006							505 469	292 099	213 370			42	-1	-2

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1 000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year.

Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1951 to 2006.

Table J.3 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Prince Edward Island, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
1851							62 678	0	62 678			100		
1861							80 857	7 537	73 320			91		6
1871							94 021	7 872	86 149			92	2	9
1881							108 891	13 198	95 693			88	34	6
1891							109 078	14 255	94 823			87	4	0
1901							103 259	14 955	88 304			86	2	-3
1911							93 728	14 970	78 758			84		-5
1921							88 615	19 093	69 522			78	14	-6
1931	515	54 963	55 478	19 870	12 691	32 561	88 039	20 385	67 654	81	1	77	3	-1
1941	339	50 732	51 067	24 093	10 975	43 040	95 047	24 340	70 707	72	1	74	10	2
1951	98	46 757	46 855	24 587	20 587	51 574	98 429	24 685	73 744	63	0	75	1	2
1956	184	43 112	43 296	30 286	25 703	55 989	99 285	30 470	68 815	61	0	69	23	-6
1961	239	34 514	34 753	33 670	36 206	69 876	104 629	33 909	70 720	49	1	68	11	5
1966	200	30 841	31 041	39 547	37 947	77 494	108 535	39 747	68 788	41	1	63	17	3
1971	258	21 130	21 388	47 522	47 725	95 247	111 635	42 780	68 855	31	1	62	8	0
1976	115	15 675	15 790	43 760	58 675	102 435	118 225	43 875	74 350	21	1	63	3	5
1981	145	12 015	12 160	44 370	65 976	110 346	122 506	44 515	77 991	15	1	64	1	5
1986	110	10 270	10 380	46 175	68 085	114 260	126 640	48 285	78 355	13	1	62	8	3
1991	110	8 555	8 665	51 703	69 397	121 100	129 765	51 813	77 952	11	1	60	7	2
1996	20	7 785	7 805	59 448	67 312	126 752	134 557	59 460	75 097	10	0	56	15	4
2001	120	5 940	6 055	60 555	68 679	129 230	135 294	60 675	74 619	8	2	55	2	1
2006							135 851	61 173	74 678			55	1	0

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year. Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J.4 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Nova Scotia, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			(1)+(2)			(4)+(5)	(3)+(6)	(4)+(8)	(2)+(5)	(2)/(9)*100	(1)/(3)*100	(9)/(7)*100		
1851							276,854	20,749	256,105			93		
1861							330,857	25,026	305,831			92	10	10
1871							387,800	32,082	355,718			92	14	8
1881							440,572	63,542	377,030			86	49	3
1891							450,396	76,993	373,403			83	11	0
1901							459,574	129,383	330,191			72	34	-6
1911							492,338	186,128	306,210			62	22	-4
1921							523,837	227,038	296,799			57	11	-2
1931	3,725	173,965	177,690	227,929	107,227	335,156	512,846	231,664	281,182	62	2	55	1	-3
1941	2,527	141,182	143,709	265,013	169,240	434,253	577,962	267,540	310,422	46	2	54	8	5
1951	3,279	112,135	115,414	341,552	185,618	527,170	642,584	344,831	297,753	38	3	46	14	-2
1956	3,563	95,381	98,944	395,531	200,242	595,773	694,717	399,064	295,653	32	4	43	16	-1
1961	1,188	56,832	58,020	399,324	279,663	678,987	737,007	400,512	336,495	17	2	46	0	14
1966	1,032	45,251	46,283	437,875	271,881	709,756	756,039	438,907	317,132	14	2	42	10	-6
1971	707	26,270	26,977	446,698	315,290	761,988	788,965	447,405	341,560	8	3	43	2	8
1976	475	20,970	21,445	462,115	345,005	807,120	828,570	462,590	365,975	6	2	44	3	7
1981	435	17,681	18,116	466,407	362,919	829,326	847,442	466,842	380,600	5	2	45	1	4
1986	405	14,170	14,575	470,720	387,880	858,600	873,175	471,125	402,050	4	3	46	1	6
1991	315	12,220	12,535	481,193	406,214	887,407	899,942	481,508	418,434	3	3	46	2	4
1996	275	12,785	13,060	497,583	398,639	896,222	909,282	497,858	411,424	3	2	45	3	-2
2001	320	10,155	10,475	506,689	390,843	897,532	908,007	507,009	400,998	3	3	44	2	-3
2006							913,462	506,932	406,530			45	0	1

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year.
Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J.5 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, New Brunswick, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
			3=1+2			6=4+5	7=3+6	8=4+5	9=2+5	10=2/9*100	11=1/3*100	12=9/7*100		
1851							193,800	27,203	166,597			86		
1861							252,047	32,969	219,078			87	11	14
1871							285,594	50,213	235,381			82	26	4
1881							321,233	59,092	262,141			82	9	6
1891							321,263	48,901	272,362			85	-9	2
1901							331,120	77,285	253,835			77	29	-3
1911							351,889	99,547	252,342			72	14	0
1921							387,876	124,444	263,432			68	13	2
1931	1,720	178,494	180,214	127,220	100,785	228,005	408,219	128,540	279,279	64	1	68	2	3
1941	630	163,067	163,706	142,784	150,911	293,695	457,401	143,423	313,978	52	0	69	6	6
1951	1,145	148,771	149,916	210,566	154,915	365,741	515,657	215,011	300,646	49	3	58	25	-4
1956	3,067	125,011	128,078	250,323	175,315	425,638	554,616	254,290	300,326	42	3	54	18	0
1961	1,069	62,265	63,334	276,944	257,658	534,602	597,936	278,013	319,923	19	2	54	9	7
1966	538	51,504	52,042	311,687	253,059	564,746	616,788	312,225	304,563	17	1	49	12	-5
1971	1,888	25,565	27,453	359,262	247,845	607,107	634,560	361,150	273,410	9	7	43	16	-10
1976	755	18,520	19,275	353,665	304,310	657,975	677,250	354,420	322,830	6	4	48	-2	18
1981	464	14,972	15,436	352,756	328,211	680,967	696,403	353,220	343,183	4	3	49	0	6
1986	385	12,110	12,495	349,920	347,030	696,950	709,445	350,305	359,140	3	3	51	-1	5
1991	490	10,510	11,000	344,724	368,176	712,900	723,900	345,214	378,686	3	4	52	-1	5
1996	295	10,055	10,350	360,126	367,657	727,783	738,133	360,421	377,712	3	3	51	4	0
2001	230	7,920	8,150	367,672	353,676	721,348	729,498	367,902	361,596	2	3	50	2	-4
2006							729,997	372,935	357,062			49	1	-1

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year.
Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J 6 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Quebec, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Previous percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			(2)+(3)			(4)+(5)	(3)+(6)	(8)+(9)	(2)+(5)	(2)/(9)*100	(1)/(3)*100	(9)/(7)*100		
1851							892.061	136.664	755.567			84		
1861							1.111.566	203.496	908.070			82	24	18
1871							1.191.516	271.851	919.665			77	17	1
1881							1.359.027	378.512	980.515			72	20	3
1891							1.488.535	499.715	988.820			66	16	0
1901							1.648.898	654.065	994.833			60	15	0
1911							2.005.776	966.842	1.038.934			52	24	2
1921							2.360.665	1.322.569	1.038.096			44	18	0
1931	33.419	743.598	777.017	1.780.187	317.051	2.097.238	2.874.255	1.813.606	1.060.649	70	4	37	19	1
1641	15.070	823.791	838.861	2.064.614	398.407	2.493.021	3.331.882	2.109.684	1.222.192	67	2	37	8	8
1951	25.846	766.910	792.756	2.671.472	591.453	3.262.925	4.055.681	2.697.318	1.358.363	56	3	33	14	6
1956	25.072	740.387	765.459	3.215.766	647.153	3.862.919	4.628.378	3.240.838	1.387.540	53	3	30	20	2
1961	20.659	564.826	585.485	3.895.745	787.981	4.673.726	5.259.211	3.906.404	1.352.807	42	4	26	21	-3
1966	14.302	493.567	507.869	4.510.812	762.164	5.372.976	5.780.845	4.525.114	1.255.731	39	3	22	16	-7
1971	29.729	305.300	335.029	4.831.511	861.215	5.692.726	6.027.765	4.861.240	1.166.515	26	9	19	7	-7
1976	9.245	234.285	243.530	4.923.505	1.067.410	5.990.915	6.234.445	4.932.750	1.301.695	18	4	21	1	12
1981	8.790	186.362	195.152	4.985.049	1.258.202	6.243.251	6.438.403	4.993.839	1.444.564	13	5	22	1	11
1986	7.950	143.380	151.330	5.081.045	1.300.085	6.381.110	6.532.460	5.088.985	1.443.465	10	5	22	2	0
1991	4.820	123.605	128.425	5.346.391	1.421.147	6.767.538	6.895.963	5.351.211	1.544.752	8	4	22	5	7
1996	5.145	109.460	114.605	5.592.480	1.431.710	7.024.190	7.138.795	5.597.625	1.541.170	7	4	22	5	0
2001	5.220	91.455	96.675	5.811.929	1.328.875	7.140.804	7.237.479	5.817.149	1.420.330	6	5	20	4	-8
2006							7.546.131	6.050.346	1.495.785			20	4	5

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year.

Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J.7 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Ontario, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]		
			=[2]+[5]			=[3]+[6]	=[4]+[6]	=[7]-[8]	=[7]-[8]	[2]/[9]*100	[1]/[3]*100	[9]/[7]*100		
1851							952 004	133 461	818 543			86		
1861							1 396 091	258 102	1 137 989			82	47	39
1871							1 620 851	355 997	1 264 854			78	16	11
1881							1 926 922	575 848	1 351 074			70	31	7
1891							2 114 321	818 998	1 295 323			61	21	-2
1901							2 182 947	935 979	1 246 969			57	7	-2
1911							2 527 292	1 328 489	1 198 803			47	21	-2
1921							2 933 662	1 706 632	1 227 030			42	14	1
1931	15 410	785 550	800 960	2 080 582	550 141	2 630 723	3 431 683	2 066 992	1 335 691	59	2	39	11	4
1941	9 736	694 684	704 420	2 328 897	754 338	3 083 235	3 787 655	2 338 633	1 449 022	48	1	38	6	4
1951	24 735	678 043	702 778	3 226 364	668 400	3 894 764	4 597 542	3 251 099	1 346 443	50	4	29	20	-4
1956	50 965	632 153	683 148	4 051 924	669 861	4 721 785	5 404 933	4 102 919	1 302 014	49	7	24	26	-3
1961	18 791	505 699	524 490	4 804 738	906 864	5 711 602	6 236 092	4 823 529	1 412 563	36	4	23	18	8
1966	16 330	481 695	498 025	5 577 110	885 735	6 462 845	6 960 870	5 569 440	1 391 430	35	3	20	16	-3
1971	28 073	363 640	391 713	6 315 557	995 840	7 311 397	7 703 105	6 343 630	1 359 480	27	7	18	13	-1
1976	9 600	331 510	341 110	6 698 920	1 224 435	7 923 355	8 264 465	6 708 520	1 555 945	21	3	19	6	14
1981	8 917	279 826	288 743	7 038 115	1 298 249	8 336 364	8 625 107	7 047 032	1 578 075	18	3	18	5	1
1986	7 940	232 790	240 730	7 461 480	1 399 485	8 860 965	9 101 695	7 469 420	1 632 275	14	3	18	6	3
1991	6 175	220 505	226 680	8 247 667	1 610 538	9 858 205	10 084 885	8 253 842	1 831 043	12	3	18	11	12
1996	5 755	215 475	221 230	8 952 986	1 579 357	10 532 343	10 753 573	8 958 741	1 794 832	12	3	17	9	-2
2001	5 180	180 905	186 085	9 657 367	1 566 594	11 223 961	11 410 046	9 662 547	1 747 499	10	3	15	8	-3
2006							12 160 282	10 351 135	1 809 147			15	7	4

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1 000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year. Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J.8 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Manitoba, 1871 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]+[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]=[4]+[5]	[7]=[3]+[6]	[8]=[4]+[1]	[9]=[5]+[2]	[10]=[2]/[9]*100	[11]=[1]/[3]*100	[12]=[9]/[7]*100		
1871							25,228	1,058	24,170			96		
1881							62,260	10,245	52,015			84	434	58
1891							152,506	41,008	111,498			73	150	57
1901							255,211	70,436	184,775			72	36	33
1911							461,394	200,365	261,029			57	92	21
1921							610,118	261,616	348,502			57	15	17
1931	2,003	254,302	256,305	313,566	129,868	443,834	700,139	315,569	384,170	66	1	55	10	5
1941	915	248,684	249,599	320,958	159,187	480,145	729,744	321,873	407,871	61	0	56	1	3
1951	4,798	214,435	219,233	434,782	122,526	557,308	776,541	439,580	336,961	64	2	43	18	-9
1956	4,566	202,163	206,729	506,017	137,294	643,311	850,040	510,583	339,457	60	2	40	16	1
1961	1,474	171,472	172,946	587,333	161,407	748,740	921,686	588,807	332,879	52	1	36	15	-2
1966	1,790	159,872	161,662	644,258	157,146	801,404	963,066	646,048	317,018	50	1	33	10	-5
1971	792	130,410	131,202	685,653	171,390	857,043	988,245	686,445	301,800	43	1	31	6	-5
1976	565	113,550	114,115	713,915	193,475	907,390	1,021,505	714,480	307,025	37	0	30	4	2
1981	1,981	96,394	98,375	728,678	199,188	927,866	1,026,241	730,659	295,582	33	2	29	2	-4
1986	1,815	84,690	86,505	765,035	211,475	976,510	1,063,015	766,850	296,165	29	2	28	5	0
1991	1,195	78,080	79,275	785,980	226,687	1,012,667	1,091,942	787,175	304,767	26	2	28	3	3
1996	1,370	78,470	79,840	798,693	235,365	1,034,058	1,113,898	800,063	313,835	25	2	28	2	3
2001	940	67,190	68,135	804,381	247,072	1,051,448	1,119,583	805,321	314,262	21	1	28	1	0
2006							1,148,401	820,922	327,479			29	2	4

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year. Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1871 to 2006.

Table J 9 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Saskatchewan, 1901 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census-urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	[1]	[2]	[3]=[1]+[2]	[4]	[5]	[6]=[4]+[5]	[7]=[3]+[6]	[8]=[4]+[1]	[9]=[5]+[2]	[10]=[2]/[9]*100	[11]=[1]/[3]*100	[12]=[9]/[7]*100		
1901							91,279	14,266	77,013			84		
1911							492,432	131,395	361,037			73	411	184
1921							757,510	218,958	538,552			71	33	25
1931	2,605	561,407	564,012	288,300	69,473	357,773	921,785	290,905	630,880	89	0	68	16	9
1941	1,398	513,279	514,677	293,748	87,567	381,315	895,992	295,146	600,846	85	0	67	1	-2
1951	1,104	398,279	399,473	251,276	180,979	432,255	831,728	252,470	579,258	69	0	70	-7	-2
1956	1,560	360,651	362,231	329,423	188,011	518,434	880,665	322,003	558,662	65	0	63	28	-4
1961	1,068	304,672	305,740	397,023	222,418	619,441	925,181	398,091	527,090	58	0	57	24	-6
1966	1,447	279,642	281,089	466,880	207,375	674,255	955,344	468,327	487,017	57	1	51	18	-8
1971	457	233,335	233,792	490,173	202,280	692,453	926,240	490,630	435,615	54	0	47	5	-11
1976	600	202,110	202,710	518,730	267,880	718,610	921,325	511,330	409,990	49	0	45	4	-6
1981	6,908	180,255	187,163	556,258	224,892	781,150	968,313	563,166	405,147	44	4	42	10	1
1986	7,010	161,495	168,505	613,185	227,920	841,105	1,009,610	620,195	389,415	41	4	39	10	-4
1991	7,465	151,795	159,260	615,902	213,736	829,638	988,928	623,367	365,531	42	5	37	1	-6
1996	5,215	140,345	145,560	621,963	222,714	844,677	990,237	627,178	363,059	39	4	37	1	-1
2001	4,945	118,440	123,385	624,091	231,457	855,548	978,933	629,036	349,897	34	4	36	0	-4
2006							968,157	628,913	339,244			35	0	-3

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year. Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1901 to 2006.

Table J.10 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Alberta, 1901 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)+(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)=(4)+(5)	(7)=(3)+(6)	(8)=(4)+(1)	(9)=(2)+(5)	(10)=(2)/(9)*100	(11)=(1)/(3)*100	(12)=(9)/(7)*100		
1901							73,022	18,533	54,489			75		
1911							374,295	137,662	236,633			63	321	167
1921							588,454	222,904	365,550			62	31	27
1931	4,198	370,899	375,097	274,310	82,198	356,508	731,605	278,508	453,097	82	1	62	12	12
1941	3,271	380,693	383,964	302,315	108,890	412,205	796,169	306,586	489,583	78	1	61	5	4
1951	5,267	339,955	345,222	444,408	149,871	594,279	939,501	449,675	489,826	69	2	52	23	0
1956	4,990	327,201	332,191	630,834	160,091	790,925	1,123,116	635,824	487,292	67	2	43	41	-1
1961	1,991	285,823	287,814	841,220	202,910	1,044,130	1,331,944	843,211	488,733	58	1	37	33	0
1966	3,985	277,598	281,583	1,003,422	178,198	1,181,620	1,463,203	1,007,407	455,796	61	1	31	19	-7
1971	1,899	236,025	237,924	1,194,351	195,590	1,389,941	1,627,875	1,196,250	431,615	55	1	27	19	-5
1976	1,390	217,915	219,305	1,377,780	240,955	1,618,735	1,838,035	1,379,170	458,870	47	1	25	15	6
1981	4,529	190,755	195,284	1,723,016	319,424	2,042,440	2,237,724	1,727,545	510,179	37	2	23	25	11
1986	5,720	178,115	183,835	1,872,040	309,955	2,181,995	2,365,830	1,877,760	488,070	36	3	21	9	-4
1991	5,245	171,695	176,940	2,025,648	342,965	2,368,613	2,545,553	2,030,893	514,660	33	3	20	8	5
1996	4,560	183,950	188,510	2,138,255	370,061	2,508,316	2,696,826	2,142,815	554,011	33	2	21	6	8
2001	4,205	161,445	165,650	2,400,955	408,202	2,809,157	2,974,807	2,405,160	569,647	28	3	19	12	3
2006							3,290,350	2,699,851	590,499			18	12	4

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year. Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1901 to 2006.

Table J.11 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, British Columbia, 1851 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
1851							55,000	0	55,000			100		
1861							51,524	0	51,524			100		-6
1871							36,247	2,270	32,977			91		-18
1881							49,459	9,070	40,389			82	160	11
1891							98,173	37,228	60,945			62	155	25
1901							178,657	90,179	88,478			49	71	23
1911							392,480	203,684	188,796			48	63	57
1921							524,582	247,562	277,020			53	11	29
1931	2,123	100,244	102,367	302,616	199,280	591,896	694,263	394,739	299,524	33	2	43	30	4
1941	1,636	100,810	102,446	441,758	273,657	715,415	817,861	443,394	374,467	27	2	46	18	15
1951	10,373	109,919	120,292	783,098	261,820	1,044,918	1,165,210	793,471	371,739	30	9	32	39	0
1956	17,330	95,338	112,668	1,009,137	276,659	1,285,796	1,398,464	1,026,467	371,997	26	15	27	20	0
1961	7,115	77,540	84,655	1,174,810	369,617	1,544,427	1,629,082	1,181,925	447,157	17	8	27	15	20
1966	6,246	85,197	91,443	1,404,247	377,984	1,782,231	1,873,674	1,410,493	463,181	18	7	25	19	4
1971	5,833	73,520	79,353	1,648,572	456,700	2,105,272	2,184,620	1,654,405	530,220	14	7	24	17	14
1976	6,780	67,885	74,665	1,890,305	501,635	2,391,940	2,466,610	1,897,085	569,520	12	9	23	15	7
1981	9,059	59,655	68,714	2,130,353	545,400	2,675,753	2,744,467	2,139,412	605,055	10	13	22	13	6
1986	8,480	51,775	60,255	2,276,525	546,590	2,823,115	2,883,370	2,285,005	598,365	9	14	21	7	-1
1991	8,650	52,385	61,035	2,631,489	589,537	3,221,026	3,282,061	2,640,139	641,922	8	14	20	16	7
1996	9,370	59,400	68,770	3,048,018	607,712	3,655,730	3,724,500	3,057,388	667,112	9	14	18	16	4
2001	9,995	51,375	61,370	3,299,858	546,510	3,846,368	3,907,738	3,309,853	597,885	9	16	15	8	-10
2006							4,113,487	3,511,300	602,187			15	6	1

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Note that in order to be consistent with the other data, the 1976 farm population is presented for all agricultural holdings with gross sales of $50 or more in the previous year. Published data for the 1976 farm population refer to the population on agricultural holdings with sales of $1,200 or more in the previous year.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1851 to 2006.

Table J.12 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Yukon, 1901 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
			3=1+2			6=4+5	7=3+6	8=4+7	9=5+7	10=2/9*100	11=1/3*100	12=9/7*100		
1901							27,219	9,142	18,077			66		
1911							8,512	3,865	4,647			55	-29	-37
1921							4,157	1,306	2,851			69	-33	-19
1931							4,230	1,360	2,870			68	2	0
1941							4,914	1,797	3,117			63	16	4
1951							9,096	2,594	6,502			71	22	54
1956		40	40	2,570	9,580	12,150	12,190	2,570	9,620	0	0	79	-1	48
1961		47	47	5,031	9,550	14,581	14,628	5,031	9,597	0	0	66	56	0
1966		62	62	6,828	7,492	14,320	14,382	6,828	7,554	1	0	53	36	-21
1971		55	55	11,215	7,120	18,335	18,390	11,215	7,170	1	0	39	64	-5
1976							21,835	13,310	8,525			39	19	19
1981							23,150	14,810	8,340			36	11	-2
1986							23,505	15,200	8,305			35	3	0
1991							27,797	16,335	11,462			41	7	38
1996							30,766	18,447	12,319			40	13	7
2001							28,674	16,843	11,831			41	-9	-4
2006							30,372	18,122	12,250			40	8	4

Note: The "census rural" population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.
Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1901 to 2006.

Table J 13 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1871 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
			(3)=(1)+(2)			(6)=(4)+(5)	(7)=(8)+(9)	(8)=(1)+(4)	(9)=(2)+(5)	(10)=(2)/(9)*100	(11)=(1)/(3)*100	(12)=(9)/(7)*100	(13)=(8)/(8)*100	(14)=(9)/(9)*100
1871							48,000	0	48,000			100		
1881							56,446	0	56,446			100		9
1891							98,967	0	98,967			100		38
1901							20,129	0	20,129			100		-40
1911							6,507	0	6,507			100		-34
1921							8,143	0	8,143			100		13
1931							9,316	0	9,316			100		7
1941							12,028	0	12,028			100		15
1951							16,004	2,724	13,280			83		5
1956		12	12	4,545	14,756	19,301	19,313	4,545	14,768	0	0	76	67	11
1961		18	18	8,933	14,060	22,993	22,998	8,938	14,060	0	0	61	97	-5
1966		30	30	11,534	17,174	28,708	28,738	11,534	17,204	0	0	60	29	22
1971		25	25	16,830	17,955	34,785	34,805	16,830	17,980	0	0	52	46	5
1976							42,610	21,165	21,445			50	26	19
1981							45,740	21,985	23,755			52	4	11
1986							52,235	24,210	28,025			54	10	18
1991							57,649	21,157	36,492			63	-13	30
1996							64,402	27,395	37,007			57	29	1
2001							64,105	30,520	33,585			52	11	-9
2006							70,938	37,015	33,923			48	21	1

1. Includes the population of what is now Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon.

2. The population of what is now Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon is shown separately starting in 1901.

3. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Note: The 'census rural' population for 1981 to 2001 refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre. Previous to 1981, the definitions differed slightly but consistently referred to populations outside centres of 1,000 population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 1871 to 2006.

Table J.14 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Northwest Territories, 2001 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	=(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
2001							37,360	21,831	15,529			42		
2006							41,464	24,216	17,248			42	11	11

1. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Note: The "census rural" population refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 2001 to 2006.

Table J.15 Farm versus Non-farm and Census Rural versus Census Urban Population, Nunavut, 2001 to 2006

	Total farm population			Total non-farm population			Total population	Total urban population	Total rural population	Rural farm population as a percent of total rural population	Percent of farm population that is census urban	Rural population as a percent of the total population	Five-year percent change in total population	
	Census urban	Census rural	Total	Census urban	Census rural	Total							Census urban	Census rural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
			=(1)+(2)			=(4)+(5)	=(3)+(6)	=(1)+(4)	=(2)+(5)	=((2)/(9))*100	=((1)/(3))*100	=((9)/(7))*100		
2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,745	8,689	18,056			68		
2006	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,474	12,799	16,675			57	47	-8
2001	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,745	11,897	14,848			56		
2006	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,474	12,799	16,675			57	8	12

1. Census rural and census urban population are reported in the boundaries according to the given census. Reclassification of population from census rural to census urban in Nunavut between 2001 and 2006 made a significant difference to the calculated percent change in population in census rural and census urban areas and thus the data within constant 2006 boundaries are shown here.

Note: The "census rural" population refers to persons living outside centres with 1,000 population and outside areas with 400 persons per square kilometre.

Source: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, 2001 to 2006.

Appendix K Population in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Census Agglomerations (CAs) and each Metropolitan Influence Zone (MIZ) up to 2006: Tables for Canada and for each province and territory

Table K.1 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Canada, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	19,258,780	21,067,214	21,140,156	22,449,855	22,654,692	23,839,086	24,084,698	25,631,557	76	77	77	78	79	79	80	81	9.4	6.2	5.2	6.4
Census metropolitan areas	15,148,604	16,665,360	16,787,118	17,864,646	18,178,597	19,296,926	20,121,461	21,508,575	60	61	61	62	63	64	67	68	10.0	6.4	6.2	6.9
Census agglomerations	4,110,176	4,401,854	4,353,038	4,585,209	4,476,095	4,542,160	3,963,237	4,122,982	16	16	16	16	16	15	13	13	7.1	5.3	1.5	4.0
Rural and small town (RST) areas	6,050,552	6,229,645	6,156,703	6,396,906	6,192,069	6,168,008	5,922,396	5,981,340	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	19	3.0	3.9	-0.4	1.0
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	1,435,028	1,574,359	1,458,448	1,564,700	1,470,493	1,524,579	1,289,265	1,350,098	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	9.7	7.3	3.7	4.7
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	2,260,052	2,335,157	2,289,911	2,395,175	2,307,387	2,285,536	2,203,563	2,224,347	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	3.3	4.6	-0.9	0.9
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	1,952,122	1,951,974	2,041,871	2,078,342	2,027,488	1,969,211	2,077,950	2,049,199	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	0.0	1.8	-2.9	-1.4
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	334,560	315,613	316,281	332,604	330,616	333,847	296,785	297,984	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-5.7	5.2	1.0	0.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories	48,790	52,342	50,192	56,085	56,085	54,833	54,833	59,712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.3	11.7	-2.2	8.9
Total	25,309,332	27,296,859	27,296,859	28,846,761	28,846,761	30,007,094	30,007,094	31,612,897	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	7.8	5.7	4.0	5.4

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The data for the 1991 and 1996 Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) classification.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been added with a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada. **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.2 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	243 443	253 379	244 889	244 868	244 868	238 538	222 942	231 801	43	45	43	44	44	47	43	46	4.1	0.0	-2.6	4.0
Census metropolitan areas	161 901	171 859	171 848	174 051	174 051	172 918	172 918	181 113	28	30	30	32	32	34	34	36	6.2	1.3	-0.7	4.7
Census agglomerations	81 542	81 520	73 041	70 817	70 817	65 620	50 024	50 688	14	14	13	13	13	13	10	10	0.0	-3.0	-7.3	1.3
Rural and small town (RST) areas	324 906	315 095	323 585	306 924	306 924	274 392	289 988	273 668	57	55	57	56	56	53	57	54	-3.0	-5.1	-10.6	-5.6
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	19 955	19 266	20 770	19 947	19 947	17 804	24 360	24 307	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	5	-3.5	-4.0	-10.7	-0.2
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	144 022	137 833	150 471	140 672	140 596	125 213	97 361	90 936	25	24	26	25	25	24	19	18	-4.3	-6.5	-10.9	-6.6
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	127 765	126 456	122 833	119 012	118 960	107 024	124 489	117 468	22	22	22	22	22	21	24	23	-1.0	-3.1	-10.0	-5.6
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	33 164	31 540	29 511	27 293	27 421	24 351	43 778	40 956	6	6	5	5	5	5	9	8	-4.9	-7.5	-11.2	-6.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	568 349	568 474	568 474	551 792	551 792	512 930	512 930	505 469	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.0	-2.9	-7.0	-1.5

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%. Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%. Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%. No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been folded into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada. **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.3 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Prince Edward Island, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	69 458	72 709	69 885	73 225	73 225	74 558	73 434	74 778	55	56	54	54	54	55	54	55	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8
Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0												
Census agglomerations	69 458	72 709	69 885	73 225	73 225	74 558	73 434	74 778	55	56	54	54	54	55	54	55	4.7	4.8	1.8	1.8
Rural and small town (RST) areas	57 188	57 056	59 880	61 332	61 332	60 736	61 860	61 073	45	44	46	46	46	45	46	45	-0.2	2.4	-1.0	-1.3
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	15 378	15 624	17 902	18 966	18 966	18 989	16 580	16 564	12	12	14	14	14	14	12	12	1.6	5.9	0.1	-0.1
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	28 753	28 501	29 227	29 713	29 713	29 371	34 787	34 236	23	22	23	22	22	22	26	25	-0.9	1.7	-1.2	1.6
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	12 177	12 120	11 940	11 925	11 925	11 690	9 550	9 290	10	9	9	9	9	9	7	7	-0.5	-0.1	-2.0	-2.7
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	880	811	811	728	728	686	943	963	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-7.9	-10.2	-5.8	2.1
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	126 646	129 765	129 765	134 557	134 557	135 294	135 294	135 851	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.5	3.7	0.5	0.4

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.4 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Nova Scotia, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	518 302	543 360	546 052	557 614	568 062	574 696	574 696	586 120	59	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	4.8	2.1	1.2	2.0
Census metropolitan areas	295 922	320 501	320 501	332 518	342 966	359 183	359 183	372 858	34	36	36	37	38	40	40	41	8.3	3.7	4.7	3.8
Census agglomerations	222 380	222 859	225 551	225 096	225 096	215 513	215 513	213 262	25	25	25	25	25	24	24	23	0.2	-0.2	-4.3	-1.0
Rural and small town (RST) areas	354 874	356 582	353 890	351 668	341 220	333 311	333 311	327 342	41	40	39	39	38	37	37	36	0.5	-0.6	-2.3	-1.8
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	27 859	29 143	28 370	29 777	21 172	22 209	22 209	22 808	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4.6	5.0	4.9	2.7
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	100 848	101 708	101 241	102 422	100 647	98 571	89 801	89 655	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	0.9	1.2	-2.1	-0.2
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	221 413	221 070	219 618	214 691	214 691	207 881	217 366	211 049	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	23	-0.2	-2.2	-3.2	-2.9
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	4 754	4 661	4 661	4 778	4 710	4 650	3 935	3 830	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-2.0	2.5	-1.3	-2.7
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	873 176	899 942	899 942	909 282	909 282	908 007	908 007	913 462	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.1	1.0	-0.1	0.6

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%. Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%. Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%. No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been coded into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada: Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.5 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, New Brunswick, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	361,493	376,506	370,439	380,149	380,153	381,169	418,537	426,930	51	52	51	52	52	52	57	58	4.2	2.6	0.3	10.0
Census metropolitan areas	121,265	124,981	125,838	125,705	125,705	122,676	241,356	248,813	17	17	17	17	17	17	33	34	3.1	-0.1	-2.4	3.1
Census agglomerations	240,228	251,525	244,601	254,444	254,448	258,491	177,181	178,117	34	35	34	34	34	35	24	24	4.7	4.0	1.6	-31.5
Rural and small town (RST) areas	347,949	347,394	353,461	357,984	357,980	348,329	310,961	303,067	49	48	49	48	48	48	43	42	-0.2	1.3	-2.7	-2.5
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	56,365	57,220	50,342	51,353	51,349	50,527	35,540	36,547	8	8	7	7	7	7	5	5	1.5	2.0	-1.6	2.8
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	138,491	137,075	148,540	150,380	150,795	145,567	159,642	154,143	20	19	21	20	20	20	22	21	-1.0	1.2	-3.5	-3.4
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	136,109	137,252	140,434	140,113	139,698	135,616	102,128	99,301	19	19	19	19	19	19	14	14	0.8	-0.2	-2.9	-2.8
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	16,984	15,847	14,145	16,138	16,138	16,617	13,651	13,076	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-6.7	14.1	3.0	-4.2
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	709,442	723,900	723,900	738,133	738,133	729,498	729,498	729,997	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.0	2.0	-1.2	0.1

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%. Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%. Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%. No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)** with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been copied into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0065XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.6 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Quebec, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	4 989 062	5 327 475	5 353 846	5 543 060	5 569 642	5 681 453	5 749 965	6 026 284	76	77	78	78	78	79	79	80	6.8	3.5	2.0	4.8
Census metropolitan areas	4 142 154	4 436 174	4 519 426	4 693 265	4 695 387	4 812 931	4 867 695	5 115 169	63	64	66	66	66	67	67	68	7.1	3.8	2.5	5.1
Census agglomerations	846 908	891 301	834 420	849 795	874 255	868 522	882 270	911 115	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	5.2	1.8	-0.7	3.3
Rural and small town (RST) areas	1 543 399	1 568 488	1 542 117	1 595 735	1 569 153	1 556 026	1 487 514	1 519 847	24	23	22	22	22	21	21	20	1.6	3.5	-0.8	2.2
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	386 144	421 490	391 396	422 875	429 851	439 797	391 350	414 847	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	9.2	8.0	2.3	6.0
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	792 868	789 707	785 081	802 485	800 113	789 960	706 610	717 967	12	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	-0.4	2.2	-1.3	1.6
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	309 253	304 230	313 032	315 625	292 140	279 400	352 791	349 980	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	-1.6	0.8	-4.4	-0.8
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	55 134	53 061	52 608	54 750	47 049	46 849	36 763	37 053	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	-3.8	4.1	-0.4	0.8
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	6 532 461	6 895 963	6 895 963	7 138 795	7 138 795	7 237 479	7 237 479	7 546 131	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5.6	3.5	1.4	4.3

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%, Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%, Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%, No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been added into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.7 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Ontario, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries					
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	7 648 076	8 495 603	8 559 726	9 157 435	9 291 321	9 925 949	9 995 841	10 712 277	84	84	85	85	86	87	85	88	11.1	7.5	6.8	7.2
Census metropolitan areas	6 333 439	7 073 420	7 100 762	7 639 013	7 804 030	8 403 738	8 901 673	9 584 840	70	70	70	71	73	74	76	79	11.7	7.9	7.7	7.7
Census agglomerations	1 314 637	1 422 183	1 458 964	1 518 422	1 487 301	1 522 211	1 094 168	1 127 437	14	14	14	14	14	13	10	9	8.2	4.1	2.3	3.0
Rural and small town (RST) areas	1 453 618	1 589 282	1 525 159	1 596 138	1 462 242	1 484 097	1 414 205	1 448 005	16	16	15	15	14	13	12	12	9.3	4.7	1.5	2.4
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	670 192	756 056	710 094	756 992	668 346	695 979	594 823	615 909	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	12.8	6.6	4.1	3.5
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	545 276	587 096	520 565	539 257	489 985	489 378	526 565	535 477	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	4	7.7	3.6	20.1	1.7
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	205 430	218 108	266 562	269 132	278 623	270 527	266 116	263 137	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	6.2	1.0	-2.4	-1.1
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	32 720	28 022	27 938	30 757	25 288	28 213	26 701	33 482	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14.4	10.1	11.6	25.4
Rural and Small Town (RST) remainder																				
Total	9 101 694	10 084 885	10 084 885	10 753 573	10 753 573	11 410 046	11 410 046	12 160 282	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10.8	6.6	6.1	6.6

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been absorbed into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada. **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.8 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Manitoba, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	701 952	728 968	736 318	742 560	742 444	746 184	756 745	777 011	66	67	67	67	67	67	68	68	3.8	0.9	0.5	2.7
Census metropolitan areas	625 304	652 354	660 450	667 209	667 093	671 274	678 594	694 668	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	61	4.3	1.0	0.6	2.4
Census agglomerations	76 648	76 614	75 868	75 351	75 351	74 910	80 151	82 343	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0.0	-0.7	-0.6	2.7
Rural and small town (RST) areas	361 064	362 974	355 624	371 338	371 454	373 399	362 838	371 390	34	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	0.5	4.4	0.5	2.4
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	53 166	57 084	42 279	45 593	47 324	48 808	28 205	29 659	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	7.4	7.8	3.1	5.2
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	99 200	100 833	110 237	115 127	114 608	116 659	104 589	108 290	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	1.6	4.4	1.8	3.5
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	172 254	169 953	167 254	171 105	169 348	167 188	194 614	198 954	16	16	15	15	15	15	17	17	-1.3	2.3	-1.3	2.2
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	36 444	35 104	35 854	39 513	40 174	40 744	35 430	34 477	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	-3.7	10.2	1.4	-2.7
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	1 063 016	1 091 942	1 091 942	1 113 898	1 113 898	1 119 583	1 119 583	1 148 401	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.7	2.0	0.5	2.6

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that have been added into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.9 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Saskatchewan, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	546 885	558 112	551 776	561 672	561 672	565 222	568 490	577 004	54	56	56	57	57	58	58	60	2.1	1.8	0.6	1.5
Census metropolitan areas	387 186	401 715	402 641	412 708	412 708	418 727	418 727	428 894	38	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	3.8	2.5	1.5	2.4
Census agglomerations	159 699	156 397	149 135	148 964	148 964	146 495	149 763	148 110	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	-2.1	-0.1	-1.7	-1.1
Rural and small town (RST) areas	462 728	430 816	437 152	428 565	428 565	413 711	410 443	391 153	46	44	44	43	43	42	42	40	-6.9	-2.0	-3.5	-4.7
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	25 494	23 876	26 511	26 013	25 788	25 990	23 313	23 387	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	-6.3	-1.9	0.8	0.3
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	119 525	111 927	105 203	102 823	103 051	100 376	108 401	103 193	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	-6.4	-2.3	-2.6	5.1
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	211 281	197 125	207 229	202 570	203 012	193 996	192 993	183 763	21	20	21	20	21	20	20	19	-6.7	-2.2	-4.4	-4.8
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	106 428	97 888	98 209	97 159	96 714	93 349	85 736	80 840	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	-8.0	-1.1	-3.5	-5.7
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	1 009 613	988 928	988 928	990 237	990 237	978 933	978 933	968 157	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	-2.0	0.1	-1.1	-1.1

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)** with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada: Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been added to a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada. **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada: Catalogue no. 92F0065XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.10 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Alberta, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Percent distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	1,741,493	1,901,582	1,901,066	2,002,352	2,004,641	2,244,336	2,302,517	2,592,386	74	75	75	74	74	75	77	79	9.2	5.3	12.0	12.6
Census metropolitan areas	1,445,479	1,593,957	1,595,165	1,684,225	1,684,225	1,889,240	1,889,339	2,114,255	61	63	63	62	62	64	64	64	10.3	5.6	12.2	11.9
Census agglomerations	296,014	307,625	305,901	318,127	320,416	355,096	413,178	478,131	13	12	12	12	12	12	14	15	3.9	4.0	10.8	15.7
Rural and small town (RST) areas	624,332	643,971	644,487	694,474	692,185	730,471	672,290	697,964	26	25	25	26	26	25	23	21	3.1	7.8	5.5	3.8
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	105,430	113,644	103,035	115,974	118,425	133,432	71,816	81,051	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	7.8	12.6	12.7	12.9
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	156,011	162,183	158,227	169,300	190,335	201,612	216,703	224,113	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	4.0	7.0	5.9	3.4
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	335,624	341,840	356,885	377,669	352,527	358,995	359,389	364,978	14	13	14	14	13	12	12	11	1.9	5.8	1.8	1.6
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	27,267	26,304	26,340	31,531	30,898	36,432	24,382	27,822	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3.5	19.7	17.9	14.1
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	2,365,825	2,545,553	2,545,553	2,696,826	2,696,826	2,974,807	2,974,807	3,290,350	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	7.6	5.9	10.3	10.6

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)** with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been folded into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0065XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.11 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, British Columbia, 1986 to 2006

	Population								Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number								percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	2 411 663	2 776 416	2 770 905	3 147 837	3 179 571	3 369 035	3 383 585	3 585 368	84	85	84	85	85	86	87	87	15.1	13.6	6.0	6.0
Census metropolitan areas	1 635 954	1 890 399	1 890 487	2 135 952	2 272 432	2 446 237	2 593 976	2 767 965	57	58	58	57	61	63	66	67	15.6	13.0	7.6	6.7
Census agglomerations	775 709	886 017	880 418	1 011 885	907 139	922 798	789 609	817 403	27	27	27	27	24	24	20	20	14.2	14.9	1.7	3.5
Rural and small town (RST) areas	471 704	505 645	511 156	576 663	544 929	538 703	524 153	528 119	16	15	16	15	15	14	13	13	7.2	12.8	-1.1	0.8
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	75 045	80 956	67 749	77 210	69 325	71 044	81 069	84 999	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	7.9	14.0	2.5	4.8
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	155 058	178 294	181 119	212 996	187 544	188 811	159 104	166 365	5	5	6	6	5	5	4	4	15.0	17.6	0.7	-4.6
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	220 816	223 820	236 084	256 500	246 564	236 892	258 514	251 269	8	7	7	7	7	6	7	6	1.4	8.6	-4.1	-2.8
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	20 785	22 575	26 204	29 957	41 496	41 956	25 466	25 486	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8.6	14.3	1.1	0.1
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories																				
Total	2 883 367	3 282 061	3 282 061	3 724 500	3 724 500	3 907 738	3 907 738	4 113 487	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	13.8	13.5	4.9	5.3

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100 000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10 000 to 99 999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters).

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ)** with census data (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been added into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.12 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Yukon, 1986 to 2006

	Population							Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006	1991	1996	2001	2006
	number							percent												
Larger urban centres (LUC)	15,199	17,925	20,075	21,808	21,808	21,405	21,405	22,898	65	64	72	71	71	75	75	79	17.9	8.6	-1.8	7.0
Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Census agglomerations	15,199	17,925	20,075	21,808	21,808	21,405	21,405	22,898	65	64	72	71	71	75	75	79	17.9	8.6	-1.8	7.0
Rural and small town (RST) areas	8,305	9,872	7,722	8,958	8,958	7,269	7,269	7,474	35	36	28	29	29	25	25	21	18.9	16.0	-18.9	2.8
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories	8,305	9,872	7,722	8,958	8,958	7,269	7,269	7,474	35	36	28	29	29	25	25	21	18.9	16.0	-18.9	2.8
Total	23,504	27,797	27,797	30,766	30,766	28,674	28,674	30,372	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	18.3	10.7	-6.8	5.9

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.

Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.

The data for the 1991 and 1996 Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) classification.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been zoned into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.

The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Table K.13 Population structure and change by metropolitan influenced zone, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1986 to 2006

	Population							Distribution of population								Change			
	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries	Within 1991 boundaries		Within 1996 boundaries		Within 2001 boundaries		Within 2006 boundaries		1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001[1] 2006	1986	1991	1991	1996	1996	2001	2001	2006				
	number							percent											
Larger urban centres (LUC)	11,753	15,179	15,179	17,275	17,275	16,541	16,541 18,700	22	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	29.2	13.8	-4.2	13.1
Census metropolitan areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Census agglomerations	11,753	15,179	15,179	17,275	17,275	16,541	16,541 18,700	22	26	26	27	27	26	26	26	29.2	13.8	-4.2	13.1
Rural and small town (RST) areas	40,485	42,470	42,470	47,127	47,127	47,564	47,564 52,238	78	74	74	73	73	74	74	74	4.9	11.0	0.9	9.8
Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rural and Small Town (RST) Territories	40,485	42,470	42,470	47,127	47,127	47,564	47,564 52,238	78	74	74	73	73	74	74	74	4.9	11.0	0.9	9.8
Total	52,238	57,649	57,649	64,402	64,402	64,105	64,105 70,938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10.4	11.7	-0.5	10.7

1. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Notes: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) have 100,000 or more in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Census Agglomerations (CAs) have 10,000 to 99,999 in the urban core and includes all neighbouring towns and municipalities where 50% or more of the workforce commutes to the urban core.
Metropolitan Influenced Zones (MIZ) are assigned on the basis of the share of the workforce that commutes to any Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA) (Strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 30 to 49%; Moderate Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 5 to 29%; Weak Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): 1 to 5%; No Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ): no commuters.
The data for the 1991 and 1996 Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) have been adjusted to be consistent with the 2001 protocol whereby non-Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) towns and municipalities in the Territories were not allocated to a Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) classification.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 and 1996 were obtained from Sheila Rambeau and Kathleen Todd. (2000) **Census Metropolitan Area and Census Agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ) with census data** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Geography Working Paper Series No. 2000-1, Catalogue no. 92F0138MIE) (www.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/listpub.cgi?catno=92F0138MIE). Note that the Rambeau and Todd designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 1991 used the preliminary 1996 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineations, but still using 1991 boundaries. For this table, we have re-imposed the 1991 Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) delineation and we have assigned "strong Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ)" in 1991 for towns or municipalities that had been added into a Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)/Census Agglomeration (CA) for 1996.
The designation of Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) for 2001 was obtained from Statistics Canada, **GeoSuite, 2001 Census** (Ottawa: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 92F0085XCB).

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1986 to 2006.

Appendix L Population in predominantly urban, intermediate and predominantly rural regions up to 2006 — tables for Canada and for each province and territory

Table L.1 Population structure and change by type or region, Canada, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent															
Predominantly urban regions	11 389 145	11 985 370	13 110 355	13 939 975	14 779 945	15 723 790	14 078 550	14 944 860	15 897 138	47	48	49	49	50	50	49	50	50	5.2	9.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.4
Intermediate regions	4 604 590	4 861 610	5 339 720	5 618 025	5 855 635	6 254 960	5 683 975	5 932 170	6 330 884	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	5.6	9.8	5.2	4.2	6.8	4.4	6.7
All predominantly rural regions	8 089 735	8 175 045	8 540 050	8 939 450	9 003 415	9 262 115	9 053 355	9 130 070	9 384 875	34	33	32	31	30	30	31	30	30	1.1	4.5	4.7	0.7	2.9	0.8	2.8
Rural metro-adjacent regions	3 783 365	3 875 870	4 146 685	4 415 890	4 546 930	4 766 035	4 479 305	4 615 930	4 833 567	16	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	2.4	7.0	6.5	3.0	4.8	3.1	4.7
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	3 714 690	3 711 865	3 785 435	3 921 085	3 842 545	3 871 360	3 968 610	3 896 505	3 922 699	15	15	14	14	13	12	14	13	12	-0.1	2.0	3.6	-2.0	0.7	-1.8	0.7
Rural northern regions	591 680	587 310	607 730	602 475	613 940	624 720	605 440	617 635	628 609	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-0.7	3.5	-0.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Total	24 083 470	25 022 025	26 990 125	28 497 450	29 638 995	31 240 865	28 815 880	30 007 100	31 612 897	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	7.9	5.6	4.0	5.4	4.1	5.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.2 Population structure and change by type or region, Newfoundland and Labrador, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change									
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population		
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006			
	number									percent																		
Predominantly urban regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intermediate regions	236,465	243,185	250,280	248,790	240,245	245,975	251,520	242,875	248,418	42	43	44	45	47	49	46	47	49	2.8	2.9	-0.6	-3.4	2.4	-3.4	2.3			
All predominantly rural regions	327,280	320,825	313,660	298,365	267,825	254,625	300,270	270,060	257,051	58	57	56	55	53	51	54	53	51	-2.0	-2.2	-4.9	-10.2	-4.9	-10.1	-4.8			
Rural metro-adjacent regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	270,320	266,275	258,470	246,540	220,150	210,445	248,225	222,100	212,603	48	47	46	45	43	42	45	43	42	-1.5	-2.9	-4.6	-10.7	-4.4	-10.5	-4.3			
Rural northern regions	56,960	54,550	55,190	51,825	47,675	44,180	52,045	47,960	44,448	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	-4.2	1.2	-6.1	-8.0	-7.3	-7.8	-7.3			
Total	563,745	564,010	563,940	547,155	508,070	500,600	551,790	512,935	505,469	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0.0	0.0	-3.0	-7.1	-1.5	-7.0	-1.5			

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006

Table L.3 Population structure and change by type or region, Prince Edward Island, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change						
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent															
Predominantly urban regions																									
Intermediate regions																									
All predominantly rural regions	121,220	125,090	128,100	132,855	133,385	134,200	134,560	135,295	135,851	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.2	2.4	3.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Rural metro-adjacent regions	59,595	62,395	66,020	69,330	70,365	71,630	70,430	71,620	72,734	49	50	52	52	53	53	52	53	54	4.7	5.8	5.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	61,625	62,695	62,080	63,525	63,020	62,570	64,130	63,675	63,117	51	50	48	48	47	47	48	47	46	1.7	-1.0	2.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9
Rural northern regions																									
Total	121,220	125,090	128,100	132,855	133,385	134,200	134,560	135,295	135,851	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.2	2.4	3.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.4 Population structure and change by type or region, Nova Scotia, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change								
	Non-institutional population						Total institutional plus non-institutional population			Non-institutional population						Total institutional plus non-institutional population			Non-institutional population						Total institutional plus non-institutional population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent																	
Predominantly urban regions																											
Intermediate regions	286 085	303 395	327 890	340 170	355 945	369 455	342 970	359 185	372 858	34	35	37	38	40	41	38	40	41	6.1	8.1	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.7	3.8
All predominantly rural regions	553 715	560 775	563 060	559 780	541 620	533 635	566 310	548 825	540 604	66	65	63	62	60	59	62	60	59	1.3	0.4	-0.6	-3.2	-1.5	-3.1	-1.5
Rural metro-adjacent regions	267 570	269 855	270 830	270 860	261 830	258 790	273 650	264 920	261 612	32	31	30	30	29	29	30	29	29	0.9	0.4	0.0	-3.3	-1.2	-3.2	-1.2
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	286 145	290 920	292 230	288 920	279 790	274 845	292 660	283 905	278 992	34	34	33	32	31	30	32	31	31	1.7	0.5	-1.1	-3.2	-1.8	-3.0	-1.7
Rural northern regions																											
Total	839 800	864 170	890 950	899 950	897 565	903 090	909 280	908 010	913 462	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	2.9	3.1	1.0	-0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.5 Population structure and change by type or region, New Brunswick, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent															
Predominantly urban regions	84,555	81,190	80,140	78,030	75,270	73,270	79,300	76,500	74,631	12	12	11	11	10	10	11	10	10	-4.0	-1.3	-2.6	-3.5	-2.7	-3.5	-2.4
Intermediate regions	73,755	76,655	81,795	85,220	86,435	90,145	85,720	87,210	90,872	11	11	11	12	12	13	12	12	12	3.9	6.7	4.2	1.4	4.3	1.7	4.2
All predominantly rural regions	531,055	544,010	554,560	566,365	558,000	556,215	573,110	565,775	564,494	77	78	77	78	78	77	78	78	77	2.4	1.9	2.1	-1.5	-0.3	-1.3	-0.2
Rural metro-adjacent regions	258,150	270,210	281,790	293,050	296,375	305,915	296,535	300,075	310,114	37	38	39	40	41	43	40	41	42	4.7	4.3	4.0	1.1	3.2	1.2	3.3
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	272,905	273,800	272,770	273,315	261,625	250,300	276,575	265,700	254,380	40	39	38	37	36	35	37	36	35	0.3	-0.4	0.2	-4.3	-4.3	-3.9	-4.3
Rural northern regions																									
Total	689,365	701,855	716,495	729,615	719,705	719,630	738,130	729,485	729,997	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.8	2.1	1.8	-1.4	0.0	-1.2	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.6 Population structure and change by type or region, Quebec, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2006	1981 to 1986	
	number									percent																
Predominantly urban regions	3,405,445	3,479,070	3,718,080	3,842,200	3,932,480	4,112,365	3,887,975	3,893,945	4,168,520	53	54	55	55	55	55	54	55	55	2.2	6.9	3.3	2.3	4.6	7.2	2.2	
Intermediate regions	1,307,310	1,341,235	1,431,635	1,492,610	1,507,890	1,588,975	1,514,785	1,536,035	1,616,789	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	2.6	6.7	4.3	1.0	5.4	6.7	1.4	
All predominantly rural regions	1,656,315	1,634,185	1,656,670	1,710,270	1,685,215	1,734,490	1,735,985	1,716,525	1,760,822	26	25	24	24	24	23	24	24	23	-1.3	1.4	3.2	-1.5	2.9	1.4	-1.2	
Rural metro-adjacent regions	653,670	657,140	688,395	727,135	735,175	776,650	738,505	748,450	788,628	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0.5	4.8	5.6	1.1	5.7	6.8	1.3	
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	923,030	899,280	891,355	904,545	872,930	880,780	918,355	889,280	894,715	14	14	13	13	12	12	13	12	12	-2.6	-0.9	1.5	-3.5	0.9	-2.6	-3.2	
Rural northern regions	79,615	77,765	76,920	78,590	77,110	76,960	79,125	77,795	77,479	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2.3	-1.1	2.2	-1.9	-0.3	-1.7	-1.7	
Total	6,369,070	6,454,490	6,806,385	7,045,080	7,125,585	7,435,830	7,138,745	7,147,505	7,546,131	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.3	5.5	3.5	1.1	4.4	5.7	0.1	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.7 Population structure and change by type or region, Ontario, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent																
Predominantly urban regions	4 427 055	4 705 950	5 155 915	5 514 185	5 892 390	6 255 575	5 561 810	5 951 710	6 319 029	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	6.3	9.6	6.9	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.2
Intermediate regions	2 311 725	2 470 840	2 809 490	3 003 855	3 214 815	3 501 640	3 036 410	3 249 985	3 537 072	27	27	28	28	28	29	28	28	29	6.9	13.7	6.9	7.0	8.9	7.0	8.8
All predominantly rural regions	1 795 500	1 824 360	2 011 640	2 124 745	2 175 320	2 271 675	2 155 345	2 208 335	2 304 184	21	20	20	20	19	19	20	19	19	1.6	10.3	5.6	2.4	4.4	2.5	4.3
Rural metro-adjacent regions	1 210 225	1 247 805	1 392 860	1 487 775	1 552 295	1 636 050	1 510 935	1 576 465	1 660 000	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	3.1	11.6	6.8	4.3	5.4	4.3	5.3
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	430 140	431 285	467 520	481 590	477 305	490 150	467 635	484 855	497 252	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	0.3	8.4	3.0	-0.9	2.7	-0.6	2.6
Rural northern regions	155 135	145 270	151 260	155 380	145 720	145 475	156 575	147 015	146 932	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-6.4	4.1	2.7	-6.2	-0.2	-6.1	-0.1
Total	8 534 280	9 001 150	9 977 045	10 642 785	11 282 525	12 028 890	10 753 565	11 410 030	12 160 282	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5.5	10.8	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.1	6.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.8 Population structure and change by type or region, Manitoba, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent																
Predominantly urban regions	558,430	587,415	610,265	613,205	612,170	627,780	620,065	621,450	636,177	55	56	57	56	55	55	56	56	55	5.2	3.9	0.5	-0.2	2.5	0.2	2.4
Intermediate regions																										
All predominantly rural regions	455,045	461,705	469,120	487,095	491,550	505,720	493,815	498,125	512,224	45	44	43	44	45	45	44	44	45	1.5	1.6	3.8	0.9	2.9	0.9	2.8
Rural metro-adjacent regions	177,510	186,515	198,020	208,485	218,005	230,700	212,030	221,290	233,978	18	18	18	19	20	20	19	20	20	5.1	6.2	5.3	4.6	5.8	4.4	5.7
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	216,595	210,810	207,160	210,505	207,210	207,025	213,380	210,205	209,967	21	20	19	19	19	18	19	19	18	-2.7	-1.7	1.6	-1.6	-0.1	-1.5	-0.1
Rural northern regions	60,940	64,380	63,940	68,105	66,335	67,995	68,405	66,630	68,279	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5.6	-0.7	6.5	-2.6	2.5	-2.6	2.5
Total	1,013,475	1,049,120	1,079,385	1,100,300	1,103,720	1,133,500	1,113,880	1,119,575	1,148,401	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	3.5	2.9	1.9	0.3	2.7	0.5	2.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.9 Population structure and change by type or region, Saskatchewan, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change								
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006		
	number									percent																	
Predominantly urban regions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Intermediate regions	389,250	426,300	438,630	447,380	450,305	458,770	452,570	456,880	464,875	41	43	45	46	47	48	46	47	48	9.5	2.9	2.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.7		
All predominantly rural regions	567,400	570,595	537,400	529,240	512,845	495,055	537,665	522,055	503,282	59	57	55	54	53	52	54	53	52	0.6	-5.8	-1.5	-3.1	-3.5	-2.9	-3.6		
Rural metro-adjacent regions	243,720	247,160	235,220	231,595	226,560	220,260	236,130	231,615	224,580	25	25	24	24	24	23	24	24	23	1.4	-4.8	-1.5	-2.2	-2.8	-1.9	-3.0		
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	298,245	297,975	275,470	266,560	254,330	240,895	270,430	258,410	244,783	31	30	28	27	26	25	27	26	25	-0.1	-7.6	-3.2	-4.6	-5.3	-4.4	-5.3		
Rural northern regions	25,435	25,460	26,710	31,085	31,955	33,900	31,105	32,030	33,919	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	0.1	4.9	16.4	2.8	6.1	3.0	5.9		
Total	956,650	996,895	976,030	976,620	963,150	953,825	990,235	978,935	968,157	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4.2	-2.1	0.1	-1.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.1		

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.10 Population structure and change by type or region, Alberta, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent									percent						
Predominantly urban regions	1,417,585	1,509,425	1,666,560	1,764,815	1,976,450	2,216,785	1,779,745	1,996,535	2,237,039	64	64	66	66	67	68	66	67	68	6.5	10.4	5.9	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.0
Intermediate regions																									
All predominantly rural regions	796,065	830,840	852,635	904,395	964,680	1,039,565	917,070	978,275	1,053,311	36	36	34	34	33	32	34	33	32	4.4	2.6	6.1	6.7	7.8	6.7	7.7
Rural metro-adjacent regions	509,295	527,455	548,005	584,575	629,995	678,800	594,020	640,195	689,535	23	23	22	22	21	21	22	22	21	3.6	3.9	6.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.7
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	253,485	265,835	266,995	283,360	291,820	307,770	286,560	295,105	310,696	11	11	11	11	10	9	11	10	9	4.9	0.4	6.1	3.0	5.5	3.0	5.3
Rural northern regions	33,285	37,550	37,635	36,460	42,865	52,995	36,490	42,975	53,080	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	12.8	0.2	-3.1	17.6	23.6	17.8	23.5
Total	2,213,650	2,340,265	2,519,195	2,669,210	2,941,130	3,256,350	2,696,815	2,974,810	3,290,350	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5.7	7.6	6.0	10.2	10.7	10.3	10.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.11 Population structure and change by type or region, British Columbia, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent															
Predominantly urban regions	1,496,075	1,622,320	1,879,395	2,127,540	2,288,185	2,438,015	2,149,655	2,312,720	2,461,745	55	57	58	58	59	60	58	59	60	8.4	15.8	13.2	7.6	6.5	7.6	6.4
Intermediate regions																									
All predominantly rural regions	1,217,535	1,227,280	1,368,115	1,562,220	1,580,685	1,636,360	1,574,825	1,595,030	1,651,742	45	43	42	42	41	40	42	41	40	0.8	11.5	14.2	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.6
Rural metro-adjacent regions	403,630	407,335	465,745	543,085	556,330	587,040	547,070	561,300	592,386	15	14	14	15	14	14	15	14	14	0.9	14.3	16.6	2.4	5.5	2.6	5.5
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions	702,200	712,990	791,385	902,225	914,365	946,580	910,460	923,270	956,194	26	25	24	24	24	23	24	24	23	1.5	11.0	14.0	1.3	3.5	1.4	3.6
Rural northern regions	111,705	106,955	110,985	116,910	109,990	102,740	117,295	110,460	103,162	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-4.3	3.8	5.3	-5.9	-6.6	-5.8	-6.6
Total	2,713,610	2,849,600	3,247,510	3,689,760	3,868,870	4,074,375	3,724,480	3,907,750	4,113,487	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5.0	14.0	13.6	4.9	5.3	4.9	5.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.12 Population structure and change by type or region, Yukon, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change							
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent																
Predominantly urban regions																										
Intermediate regions																										
All predominantly rural regions	23,075	23,360	27,655	30,655	28,520	30,195	30,765	28,670	30,372	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.2	18.4	10.8	-7.0	5.9	-6.8	5.9
Rural metro-adjacent regions																										
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions																										
Rural northern regions	23,075	23,360	27,655	30,655	28,520	30,195	30,765	28,670	30,372	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.2	18.4	10.8	-7.0	5.9	-6.8	5.9
Total	23,075	23,360	27,655	30,655	28,520	30,195	30,765	28,670	30,372	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.2	18.4	10.8	-7.0	5.9	-6.8	5.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

Table L.13 Population structure and change by type or region, Northwest Territories and Nunavut, 1981 to 2006

Type of region	Population									Distribution of population									Change						
	Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population						Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population			Non-institutional population					Total (institutional plus non-institutional) population	
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006	1981 to 1986	1986 to 1991	1991 to 1996	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006	1996 to 2001	2001 to 2006
	number									percent															
Predominantly urban regions																									
Intermediate regions																									
All predominantly rural regions	45,530	52,020	57,435	64,120	63,770	70,385	64,400	64,100	70,938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	14.3	10.4	11.6	-0.5	10.4	-0.5	10.7
Rural metro-adjacent regions																									
Rural non-metro-adjacent regions																									
Rural northern regions	45,530	52,020	57,435	64,120	63,770	70,385	64,400	64,100	70,938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	14.3	10.4	11.6	-0.5	10.4	-0.5	10.7
Total	45,530	52,020	57,435	64,120	63,770	70,385	64,400	64,100	70,938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	14.3	10.4	11.6	-0.5	10.4	-0.5	10.7

1. Care should be exercised in comparing the Northwest Territories 2006 Census population counts with counts from the 2001 Census. In 2001, the net undercount for the overall Northwest Territories population was estimated at 8.11%, substantially higher than the national level of 2.99%, and almost double its 1996 level. The increase in the overall population between 2001 and 2006 is likely overstated due to improvements in coverage of the Northwest Territories in 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2006.

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